The Racine Journal.

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GARDNER FAVORS RADICAL PROGRAM

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSMAN RETURNS TO THE INSURGENT CAMP

GIVES OUT AN INTERVIEW

Representative Dwight, Republican Whip is Said to Have Taken the Names of So-Called Insurgents Off the List to Whom He Sends Notices—Meeting to Be Called.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—It was said in the house today that Representative Dwight of New York, Republican whip had taken the names of the so-called insurgents Republican congressmen off the list of representatives to whom he regularly sends notices demanding their attendance at times of division.

Among the significant developments of the insurgent situation in the house today was the return to the insurgent camp of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, son-in-law of Senator Lodge. Mr. Gardner gave out an interview early in the session, in which he was quoted as favoring a cessation of hostilities.

Today he stated to reporters that he had some time ago urged his insurgent associates to adopt a conciliatory course, but he was now convinced in view of the many recent occurrences that they were right in not doing so. He was now in favor of a radical program of action.

"As there is to be no truce, I expect to act with the insurgents on all matters relating to the rules and management of the house of representatives. I had hoped that things would take a different turn and there would be no split in the party, but I do not at all blame the house insurgents for resenting the attacks on them carrying the fight back to the source from which it is coming.

"Until then, I am personally in favor of practically everything the president recommended and shall so vote. The other insurgents will act individually in these matters as each sees fit.

"It is unfair to represent the house insurgents as being opposed to President Taft. They are associated for the single purpose of freeing the lower house of congress from autocracy."

Creates Much Interest

Although the army appropriation bill engaged the attention of the house when that body convened today, members manifested far greater interest in the Pinchot-Ballinger situation and that statement issued yesterday by the Republican congressional committee openly warning insurgent congressmen not to expect any help from the administration when up for re-election.

During the next day or so the proceedings on the floor of the house promise to be of a purely perfunctory character. When the army bill is out of the way, which probably will be tomorrow, the fortifications appropriation bill reported today will be taken up.

Republican leaders in the house incline to the view that the senate will abide by the verdict of the house in determining to choose the house members of the special interior department forest service investigation committee and are going ahead with plans for a caucus to be held on Wednesday night to select these men. Should the senate adopt the Jones resolution in the form it has been reported by the committee, empowering the speaker to name the house members, a bitter fight may be expected when the resolution reaches the floor of the house.

"The insurgents" were not visibly agitated by the action of the campaign committee when they appeared at the capitol today. Several of them have already observed the shadow of coming events in their districts and have expected that the organization would fight tooth and nail to prevent their renomination and even their reelection in case of their nomination.

Insurrection stalked afresh among the Republican insurgents of the house today when they read the letters of the Republican congressional committee, published today declaring that the insurgents are outside the pale so far as concerns support from the committee in the congressional elections. Half a dozen leading members of the revolting faction were seen at their offices in the house building today prior to the convening of the house. The entire number were unanimously emphatic in the disapproval of what the Republican congressional committee had said and done. All were in favor of a meeting of the insurgents being called without further delay and a reply formulated to the committee's letter. "An unqaivocal answer was necessary they said.

Statement of Mr. Hays.

Congressman Hays of California, said: "The congressional committee cannot put me outside of the Republican party by any such declarations. They cannot impugn my party fealty. I have voted regularly and consistently for Republican policies and they cannot deny it. I intend to continue to do so. I voted for Cannon and for the tariff bill, although I may say I was not entirely suited in either particular. The insurgents will have a meeting within a day or two and we will see about this thing. Two can play at this game, they will find."

Norris of Nebraska, expressed himself as in favor of fighting back with all the vigor possible.

All of the insurgents desired it understood that in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy they wished to see appointed by the house an impartial committee which would undertake no "white wash" of anybody.

SENATORS PUT THEIR O. K. ON J. J. HANNAN

Cummins, La Follette, Clapp and Bristow Recommend Wisconsin Man to Editors—Letter Read in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Dick of Ohio caused to be read in the senate today a letter signed by Senators Cummins, La Follette, Clapp, and Bristow, commending Senator La Follette's secretary Col. John J. Hannan to a western editor as qualified to write news of the present situation "from the standpoint of a progressive Republican."

The letter is addressed to Wright A. Patterson, editor of the Western Newspaper union at Chicago, is written on official senatorial paper and reads as follows:

"We are pleased to know that you have arranged with Col. John J. Hannon to furnish you with a daily and weekly Washington letter from the standpoint of the progressive Republican.

"We take this means to assure you Col. Hannan is in touch with the men who are making the contest for Republican policies within the Republican party.

"You can be assured that the matter which Col. Hannan sends you will contain a fair and accurate description of the proceedings of congress from a progressive Republican standpoint."

In presenting this letter Mr. Dick asked to have it read saying that at some future time, he might have something to say upon the letter although he did not care to make any comment. Copies of the letter, he said, had been sent to Republican editors in Ohio.

After the communication had been read together with the signatures of the four senators attached to it, there was general laughter on the Republican side of the chamber.

RAIL WRECK AT CORLISS: PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP

Coach of the Delevan and Chicago Milk Train Leaves Track and Crashes Into a Freight Car.

At the west end of the Corliss switch yard tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, early this morning, there was quite a serious wreck and from ten to twelve passengers were thrown to the floor of a coach and narrowly escaped serious injury.

What is known as the Delevan and Chicago milk train was coming east and bound for Chicago. Running at a good rate of speed and just as the west end of the switch yard tracks were reached, one of the passenger coaches of the milk train left the rails, ran along on the ties and frozen earth for a short distance, suddenly turned part way around and crashed into a freight car on a sidetrack.

The impact crushed the side of the coach, broke the windows and ten or twelve passengers were thrown from their seats to the floor of the coach and great confusion and excitement prevailed and there was what railway men term a small panic of the passengers to get out of the coach.

After the excitement subsided and the passengers were out of the coach an investigation revealed that while many of the passengers were in a high state of excitement and unnerved, none were seriously injured, in fact hardly bruised, and they were able to walk out of the coach and continued on their journey to Chicago and other destinations.

On account of the wreck, traffic on the road was delayed one hour and a half and the coach, considerably damaged, was left at Corliss. The freight car was not damaged to any extent. The accident was due to a broken rail, caused by the extreme cold weather.

The train was in charge of Conductor Thompson and none of the passengers were from Racine.

HIT BY TUMBLING ROD.

Bert Rosendale of the town of Yorkville, recently met with a distressing accident and narrowly escaped being killed. He was operating a feed cutter when it broke and the tumbling rod struck him on the face and smashed his nose in a frightful manner, rendering him senseless. He was picked up and hurried to a physician and the injury dressed. He is now getting along nicely.

CORONER PROBES DEATH OF MOORE

SON OF MILLIONAIRE RAILROAD FINANCIER EXPIRES IN A CHICAGO RESORT.

LITERALLY BURNT UP MONEY

Was Conspicuous as a Spendthrift and Got Away With Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars in His Short Career—Gave $20,000 Dinner and Showered Guests With Diamonds.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—A post mortem examination of the body of Nathaniel F. Moore, the son of James Hobart Moore, the financier, who was found dead in the resort of Victoria Shaw, 2014 Dearborn street, was made under the direction of Coroner Peter Hoffman here today. The inquest will be held later and the result of the post mortem examination will not be announced until the inquest.

A coroner's jury has been impanelled and examined the body at the Moore home at Lake Shore Drive before adjourning to the Chicago Avenue police station where the inquest will be held. The Shaw woman and another woman thought to be Bertha Dorsey, who is said to have been the last person to see Moore alive are being held by the police, although the latter declare that the women are not under arrest.

Coroner Peter Hoffman today took personal charge of the investigation into the causes of the death of Nathaniel F. Moore, son of James Hobart Moore, leader of the Rock Island group of financiers.

Found Dead in a Resort.

The son was found dead in a room in a south side resort under somewhat mysterious circumstances. News of his death is said to have been suppressed by the police twelve hours. He is said to have died some time yesterday afternoon and it was not until early this morning that the police gave out the fact.

"There are many circumstances in connection with the case that require explanation," said Coroner Hoffman today.

"Apparently, Mr. Moore died of heart disease, but I will not be satisfied until my doctors have made a postmortem examination. I am planning to take charge of the case personally."

The inquest was begun this morning in Mr. Moore's apartments on the Lake Shore Drive.

Nathaniel Moore was known as a liberal spender and did not confine his spending to any one section of the country. When he was 21 years of age in 1905 he kas given a check for $100,000 by his father. He proceeded to spend this in a lavish manner and many thousands additional are said to have followed the hundred thousand birthday check.

Had Been Drinking.

According to the police, Mr. Moore entered the house from a taxicab at 2 a. m., Sunday. He had been drinking and at 8 a. m., complained that he was ill. Dr. W. F. Murray, is said to have attended him, and later Mr. Moore announced that he was feeling better.

Mr. Moore continued drinking and yesterday afternoon said he was feeling ill again. Dr. Murray was again called and when he arrived the police say Mr. Moore was dying. Dr. Murray worked over the patient, who, however, died a short time later. The body was taken in a private ambulance to the Moore home.

The police are said to be working on the theory that a drug often used to keep liberal spenders awake in resorts so that they would continue to buy drinks freely, may have been the cause of Mr. Moore's death. The drug is not considered to have a serious effect, but sometimes the application of it has unexpected results.

When Moore failed to revive it is said that the physician gave him two hypodermic injections of morphine.

Mr. Moore is said to have given Victoria Shaw, the proprietor of the resort in which his body was found, a check for $1,500 two weeks ago. The police report that there was only $2.50 in the pockets of the dead man and that he had a reputation for always carrying large amounts of money with him.

Was a Good Spender.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The death of Nathaniel Ford Moore in Chicago yesterday, ends the career of one of New York's best spenders. Tiring of his meteoric career in New York, Moore left for the west, saying he was going to fit himself to aid his uncle, Judge Moore in the latter's railroad interests. His marriage to Miss Helen Fargo in 1905, followed a romantic courtship and a motor trip through the south of France under the chaperonage of the young woman's aunt.

Young Moore caused Broadway to gasp in the winter of 1907 by giving a $20,000 dinner to a select few. Gold and diamond sleeve buttons were given away to the guests. At a dinner given on his twenty-first birthday, Moore gave away to the guests pearl necklaces costing several hundred dollars each.

When Broadway palled on him, Moore went west and begun to hustle freight for the Rock Island to learn the railroad business. He got $40 a month.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Nathaniel F. Moore died of heart disease.

ITEMS OF CONDENSED NEWS

A Resume of Happenings in Tabloid Form for Busy Readers Who Like News in Abbreviated Shape.

Pig iron production in 1909 passed all records, exceeding 1907. The figures were 25,337,002 tons as compared with 15,680,140 in 1908 and 25,290,732 in 1907. At present market in steel and iron is quiet but prospects are good. Some big orders for rails are in sight.

Ex-Chief Pinchot leaving his old associates was warmly applauded, saying his life's work would be kept up, office or no office. President Van Hise of the state university, declares the name of Pinchot will be honored a thousand years hence.

Reports apparently confirmed state Paul O. Stensland serving a term in prison on charge of wrecking the Milwaukee Avenue Bank of Chicago is to be released soon.

The senate in its investigating resolution requires the speaker of the house shall name the congressional six members. As the house voted the speaker should not, the question may be again brought up, with the house insisting the senate can not interfere in any wise as to dictating how the committee shall be appointed.

J. D. Rockefeller, junior, finding funds too small for investigating white slavers, is supplying necessary funds for the purpose. He is foreman of the grand jury having the matter in charge and will see it through.

A special grand jury at Cairo investigating the recent lynchings at that place, refuse to bring in indictments, saying any community under circumstances would have taken the law in its own hands. All officers connected with the avenging of the death of Mrs. Polly are given praise.

Wellman, the correspondent, says the defiance of Pinchot is wholly unconnected with any Roosevelt plot, and that making a martyr of himself is purely his own act.

Fears of a coal panic have passed with dealers admitting a share of the trouble falls on them and that they will not be caught again.

It seems to be conceded the English house of lords can not be abolished without its own consent, but that a limitation of powers is possible.

The elections for a new house of commons is in progress in England.

It now seems evident that had not Pinchot written the letter to Dolliver that was read in the senate thus infringing upon official properties, the president as intimated in his letter, would not have resorted to the drastic action of removal.

Postmaster General Hitchcock takes occasion to officially prod the Bristol, Tennessee, postmaster for pernicious activity in politics locally.

Two hundred laborers working as snow shovelers for the Northwestern road at Janesville, have struck for increased pay and chicken once a day.

In appointing members of the New York city tax board, Mayor Gaynor did not appoint a single member of Tammany.

At a reunion of the Illinois Daughters of the Revolution there were present eight original daughters of the war of 1812.

A report upon high political authority says President Taft has turned over Indiana appointments to former Senator Hemenway, thus withdrawing official patronage from Senator Beveridge.

J. Arthur Eddy, president of the National Public Domain League before the convention of wool growers at Ogden, declared the forestry bureau was "a mongrel cross between patriarchism and a benign autocracy, reared by a Socialistic wet nurse."

A bitter political feud is said to be on in Montana, with former Senator William A. Clark a candidate against Carter. His opponent is Mr. Conrad, said to be worth $25,000,000. A repetition of former scandalous proceedings is feared, both men being of enormous wealth.

The Boston municipal election Tuesday has been marked by expenditure of large sums of money. The election is under no-partisan plan, no designation being permitted upon the tickets and does away with the old form of city government. The new system is practically the commission plan.

A Florida seventeen year old boy named Paul Sauls, in defending the postoffice at Tallahasse from an assault by robbers killed two of them while the bandits were trying to grapple with him.

BOARD TO SIFT ASYLUM CHARGES

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION IS REQUESTED BY SUPERINTENDENT AND TRUSTEES

PROBE TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK

According to Reports Some Interesting Information Will Be Brought Out—All Those Making Complaints and Charges Will Be Asked to Reiterate Same Under Oath.

Investigation of alleged abuses at the Racine County Insane Asylum are to be of the most thorough kind. Immediately after Dr. S. Sorenson made a charge of assault and battery against Marie Krueger, an employe, with having assaulted Mary Monahan, an inmate, a written request, signed by Henry Lewis, superintendent; his wife as matron, and Trustees William Shenkenberg, Henry Johnson and David H. Flett, was forwarded to the state board of control, urging an investigation as soon as possible and also that it be most thorough and that if there was any truth to the charges that have been published in the newspapers, as made by Dr. S. Sorenson, that the blame be placed where it belongs and the same be corrected.

Trustee D. H. Flett, for the trustees, also wrote a personal letter to Allen D. Conover, president of the board, urging both private and public investigation, the private one to be made unbeknown to any person and the public one be open to all; that all persons who have been making complaints and charges be placed under oath and asked to make explicit just what they know to be facts.

The trustees have received a letter from the state board in which they state that the request will be complied with and the investigation made as soon as possible. Just when this will be is not known, but possibly not later than some day next week, as it will be hardly possible to get the entire state board together before that time, as they are scattered in different parts of the state.

According to reports in circulation this investigation will bring out some things that will be interesting, both to Dr. Sorenson and the entire populace of Racine county. Just what precipitated the trouble is to be brought out and also why Dr. Sorenson did not make known his knowledge long before he did, as the alleged assault occurred nearly a year ago.

OBITUARY.

Le Ray.

Mrs. Margaret Le Ray died this morning at her home, 840 Washington avenue, aged 80 years, 10 months and 19 days. Deceased was born in the Island of Guernsey, Feb. 21, 1829 and came to Racine in 1849, direct from her place of birth and has been a resident ever since. She was one of the very oldest residents of the south side and was well and favorably known by a large concourse of friends. She was known as a good woman, kind and always considerate of those with whom she came in contact and an indulgent wife and mother. There survives to mourn her demise a husband and one son. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 p. m. from the house. Interment at Mound cemetery. Friends please omit flowers.

Hanson

Mrs. Hella Hanson, 87 years old, died at the St. Luke's hospital Friday night. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock from the Thronson Furniture company morgue.

EMIGRANT RECORD BROKEN

IN 1909; 775,000 STEERAGE.

More immigrants arrived in America in 1909 than in any previous year, according to W. C. Moore, landing agent at Ellis Island. About 775,000 steerage passengers are reported to have entered New York last year.

This number was exceeded in 1907, but Mr. Moore says that many of the passengers two years ago were naturalized citizens returning. Italians led in numbers last year. An unusual feature was a largely increased immigration from Brazil.

MATRIMONIAL.

Lake—Parry.

Miss Lelia Lake and Robert J. Parry were united in marriage on December 29th at Devil's Lake, N. D., in the presence of a large number of friends. Mr. Parry was formerly of Racine, having received his education in the public schools of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Parry are now residing at Webster, a small town about five miles northwest of Devil's Lake.

The good sense of the American people will triumph over all the angles, sinuosities and curves set up by political leaders.

BUTTER 36 CENTS PER POUND AT ELGIN TODAY

Quotation on the Board of Trade Firm At That Price—Week's Output in the District is 561,300 Pounds.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 10.—The price of butter was declared firm at 36 cents per pound on the Elgin board of trade today. The week's output in the Elgin district was 561,300 pounds. Last week's price was 36 cents and steady.

Former markets are:

Jan. 3, 1910	36 cents
Jan. 11, 1909	32 cents
Jan. 13, 1908	30 cents
Jan. 14, 1907	29 cents
Jan. 15, 1906	27 cents

With thousands of pounds of butter delayed in the traffic tie-up during last week's cold wave, the tendency of the market today was to become firmer with no change in price. A week ago the market changed from firm to steady at 36 cents, and a week of warm weather will bring a drop of two or three cents in the board quotation. Last week an effort was made to knock one cent off the quotation and the question was threshed out on the open floor. Because of the constant changes in weather the move was deemed inadvisable.

DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS

B. R. Bones Tells of the Blue Jay and Its Speedy Extermination

From time to time claims have been made that the song bird is being entirely eliminated, because of the reckless use of the shot gun and sling shot in the hands of the heartless hunter and small boy. Where there were thousands of these useful birds a few years ago, there are not a dozen at present and the farmer states that crops and vegetables suffer on that account. On the part of the state and private organizations efforts have been made to stop the ruthless slaughter, but without any degree of success.

The following sent to The Journal by B. R. Bones, one of the best authorities on birds in the state, is most interesting at this time:

Editor of the Racine Daily Journal:

Two years ago the blue jays at my place numbered fourteen; last winter only four were there and this season I find only two. These two are both males. This fairly illustrates that bird life is giving up to the inhuman enemy that carries a shot gun on his shoulder and a game license in his pocket. The bluejay is the most industrious of birds and he is everlastingly bragging about it, little knowing that his gathering and secreting is for others, three-fourths of all that he hides.

Fifty years ago, it is safe to say, that there were ten thousand jays in Pike's woods and also that many squirrels. At a low estimate each jay hid in the bark of the trees, crevices, etc., during the fall one bushel of acorns. The grey squirrel, that lays up no food for winter got the most of these, in fact it was his mainstay when the snow lay upon the ground. The hiding of these nuts before they were ripe in the fall meant a great expenditure of energy for the jay, for he never could crack one.

The bluejay is a social bird and likes to nest near the house unless, as Burns puts it, "Nature's social union" is broken by human hands.

Of the fourteen of two years ago, eight of them hatched in two nests the following spring, showing the possibility of increase were it not for the shotgun. The cats and other animals cannot get them for they are too wise. It is Christmas day and from the windows where I write I look at the bluejays taking their Christmas dinner, a pint of cracked hickory nuts in the snow, upon a platter. Their every-day meal is corn hidden in the trees. This costs me a couple of bushels of corn each year and is a bounty for the millions of bugs and worms destroyed.

In picking the corn they pick a grain or two to pieces to eat, then carry seven or eight kernels away to hide. This gave rise to the saying in Kentucky where I was born, "The bluejay is the debbie's bird for every grain of corn he carries away eight to the debbie." His hiding corn counts out in about that ratio if you watch him.

The bluejay occasionally gets out a few musical notes but only the select have heard them. His cry "Jay! Jay! Jay!" is eminently in accord with November winds and he can manipulate his topnot with great expression.

I could write a page about this bird, but this is probably enough. Other birds too, are getting very scarce near our big city. The gingle of the Bobolink, the cheer of the Meadow Lark and the voice of the Turtle Dove is no longer heard in our land.

There is no game except the rabbit in Racine, Mt. Pleasant and Caledonia. Let the three combine to prohibit all hunting during the year except December, when rabbits are ripe and the birds gone south. Tax shotguns two dollars each wherever found. The state has a fine of $5 for each insect-destroying bird killed. The game wardens are not overworked in summer, why not give them half this amount if they watch sharp. This would be better than doing political work. Spraying poisonous insecticides [illegible] vegetables is now the [illegible] lost the birds. They saved the [illegible] much better and less expensive [illegible].

B. R. Bones.

ROADS REFUSE STOCK SHIPMENTS

PERISHABLE GOODS AND CATTLE DECLINED BY AGENTS OF RAILROADS.

EFFORT MADE TO MOVE COAL

Fuel Shortage Necessitates the Use of Every Available Freight Car, Until the Demand in Iowa and Other Nearby Points is Satisfied—Snow and Cold Weather the Cause.

"Accept no shipments of perishable goods or cattle," is the order sent out by officials of the big railways to agents all over the state of Wisconsin. This is on account of the recent snow storms and cold weather. Hundreds of freight trains loaded with stock and some of them perishable goods, were stalled and the power of the systems was not ample to pull them to places of destination. The coal supply also ran short and the supply became a serious problem in many localities and a threatened famine was feared, in fact cities in Iowa and adjoining states are entirely out and commenced to burn fences and parts of old buildings. So every single available freight car is to be used for hauling coal until the demand is satisfied and factories out of danger of closing down. Here in Racine the coal yards have ample to take care of the local trade, but they have been offered double prices for the same, but refused, stating that they intend to first take care of their customers.

Out at Corliss Saturday there were seven cars of cabbage on the tracks but the railway company refused to accept the same for transportation. A number of factories have had car loads on side tracks for shipment, but cannot get them shipped and it is the same in receiving goods, and they admit that the conditions are serious. On account of these conditions the supply of bananas and other fruit was short in the market Saturday night.

Moderate weather yesterday and today and a continuation promised for the remainder of the week has in a way loosened up the coal situation and is giving the railroads a chance to catch up some. Still there are coal operators who say that the situation is serious. The embargo on the Chicago and Northwestern railway was removed and will permit the delivery of coal to Evanston and other places along the lake shore line. One of the railway officials said that this kind of weather will permit the hauling of ten car loads of coal to a train. For days it has not been possible to get cars to mines, let alone the inability to remove those loaded and ready for transportation.

Conductors on the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. state that should a snow storm come up it would fill the cuts and stop traffic completely and that would make travel bad. The same conditions exist on the Chicago and Milwaukee railway and both steam roads.

Fishing tugs, after being imprisoned in the river for days, are able to get out on the lake, the west wind having blown the ice away.

FARMERS' INSURANCE.

Nearly Two Million Dollars of Insurance in Force With Mutual Company.

At the annual meeting of the Yorkville and Mt. Pleasant Farmers' Insurance Co., held at Ives Grove on the 4th inst., the following facts were revealed, viz: That the company had a membership of 883, and a pledged backing of $1,971,485.00 that could be assessed to pay any losses that might occur.

The yearly round-up of the company proved to be very satisfactory, showing that while the losses and running expenses amounted to $2,884.42 for the year, yet the income, resulting from one assessment of one mill on the dollar and the reissuing of policies and other work by the company's agent, netted $3,095.47, leaving a net balance of $411.05 in the treasury and no outstanding obligations with which to enter upon the business of 1910.

At the opening of the afternoon session President H. J. Herzog broke all previous records by making a speech (something he is not addicted to), reminding his audience that thirty-five years had elapsed since their insurance company was organized, when he, as a young man with twenty-five others, signed the articles of association, as charter members, of which coterie but three, namely, James Nugent, James Birchell and the speaker, were still in the land of the living. Briefly recounting the work of the past thirty-odd years, he congratulated the company on its present efficiency, and on the good work it had done in the past, and was enthusiastic as to its future usefulness.

At the conclusion of his remarks a vote of thanks was given the speaker for the interest he had always manifested in the affairs of the company, and the able manner in which he had supervised its business during the fourteen years he has been its president.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1909.

The Weekly Journal is an eight-page seven column paper, containing interesting correspondence from country towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellany matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of the postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. In case delivery is made by carriers or Rural Free Delivery routes, notify carrier to this effect. The Journal will in no event become responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for $1.30.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's colorated horse book, $1.25.

The Journal and St. Louis Globe-Democrat both semi-weekly, one year for $1.65.

The Journal and La Follette's weekly magazine, both one year for $1.60.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, for one year for 1.90.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year for $1.25.

The Journal and Farm Life one year for $1.15.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provisions that they shall be specially asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

CITY HAPPENINGS

A farmer's bob was badly broken last evening, when it was struck by a Washington avenue car.

The snow drifts on Kinzie avenue are from four to five feet high and the park board has a big job on hand in removing the snow.

Boys were seen skating upon the ice out in the lake yesterday afternoon. This is very uncommon as well as a very dangerous practice.

General agents of the J. I. Case T. M. Co., who have been in the city for the past ten days, have all left the city for their respective homes.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Racine-Sattley Co. George F. Yule was elected president, and Thomas M. Kearney, treasurer.

Frank Mack has resigned his position as commissary agent of the Cumberland Crew and will leave for Portland, Oregon, where he will make his future home.

Vernon Rogers of the Mitchell Motor Car Co., fell on Sixth street yesterday and injured the tendons of his leg. It was an old injury reopened and he will be laid up for some weks.

An axle on a Park avenue street car broke this morning and it was necessary to transfer passengers from one end to the other until the damaged car was hauled into the power house.

All south bound trains on the Chicago and Northwestern line were somewhat late yesterday owing to a small wreck at Carrollville. Two box cars were thrown off the tracks and onto the main line.

H. H. Hyde, former superintendent of the Racine Gaslight Co., now of Tacoma, Wn., who has been in Chicago attending a convention, arrived in the city this afternoon, to spend Sunday with Racine friends.

The thirteen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pomeroy, 1548 Franklin street, while returning from school Friday afternoon, had the misfortune to fall on a slippery sidewalk and severely fracture her left arm. Dr. Wheeler was called and set the broken bone.

Trainmen state that another snow storm will tie up all lines completely. Snow is piled high on each side of tracks and if the cuts thus made drift full, it is said that traffic will be impossible as snow plows will be rendered useless and the clearing will have to be done by hand.

Prof. Elormark, the instructor at Luther college who left town in such a hurry a few days ago, was the son of a prominent mayor in Denmark. He had been accustomed to every luxury, and consequently lived beyond his means. Two large trunks were purchased by him from Carl D. Skow at the Junction.

Taxpaying time is at its height at the city hall and also the court house. Ward C. Clemons, city treasurer, said today that about $50,000 had been collected, to date out of a total of about $500,000. At the court house the town treasurers of Mt. Pleasant and Caledonia had their hands full to collect of the scores of farmers.

City Treasurer Ward C. Clemons received a check from a wealthy Racine resident who is in California, for $48, with instructions to pay the taxes of an old friend on the south side. This is the third year that a check has come from the same gentleman to pay the taxes of the friend who is not able to liquidate the annual debt.

Last night fire broke out in the soft coal pile at the lower yards of William Pugh and threatened to make a hot blaze. This morning Fire Marshal James Cape called out the fire steamer and played two steady streams on the burning coal for several hours and at noon stated that it was out for good this time. The fire in the upper yards is also subdued and Mr. Pugh expects no further trouble this year.

A sleigh, the property of W. H. Pugh, lost a runner on Washington avenue this morning and car traffic was interrupted. The snow piled high along the street car tracks causes teamsters and automobilists to drive between the rails, with the result that many accidents are reported. The drivers in turning often lose a wheel or runner which becomes caught by the rails. On Washington and Douglas avenues there have been many accidents of this kind during the last few days.

SINGLE HANDED, BOY KILLS SAFE BLOWERS

Two Bandits Gain Entrance to a Postoffice in Florida—Youth Gets Both of Them in Struggle.

TALLEHASSE, Fla., Jan. 8.—In a struggle early today with two safeblowers, Paul Sauls, 17 years of age, who is employed to watch the postoffice building, shot and killed both robbers in the basement of the building. The boy was slightly injured. The cracksmen were both white.

Young Sauls was on duty for his father, who is night watchman for the building when he heard a knock at the door. He took up a pistol before answering. Someone on the outside shouted that a mail pouch had been picked up in the street and the boy opened the door to receive it. The lad found himself looking into the barrels of two pistols and the order came to "hands up."

"My hands came up as they pounced upon me," he said. "As they tried to bind me with a rope, I managed to get my pistol in a strained position and fired, the shot evidently taking effect for only one of the men clung to me. I then placed my pistol on my shoulder and fired to the rear several times after which I was free from their grasp. That every shot from the boy's revolver hit its mark, is shown by the bullet holes in the dead men.

It is believed that a confederate was outside the building. Three mileage books were found on the dead men. These books were purchased at the Broadway station, New York, Jan. 3, being numbered consecutively 810091-92 and bearing the names of J. Martin, J. E. Walters and J. M. Strong.

A complete outfit for safe robbing, consisting of drills, nitroglycerine, fuses, caps, soap, wax and electric searchlights were found on the bodies of the men.

American Money for Foreign Pocketbooks

New York World: Something like $60,000,000 in cash is believed to have gone in Christmas presents from immigrants in the United States to relatives in Europe. The New York postoffice alone has sent more than $7,500,000 in money orders. The St. Louis sailed a day ahead of time and hustled across the sea with all her 80,000 reindeer power in order to land her Christmas remembrances in London or Paris on time. Private forwarding agencies report their business as from 40 to 80 per cent better than last year, and upon that fact base rosy conclusions as to the resumption and permanence of prosperity.

Some say that Uncle Sam is overdoing the Christmas business. Bless his generous heart, if he does it is only what plenty of respectable elderly gentlemen are doing these days. The grain and meat and cotton he ships on exchange must pay for the $60,000,000 Christmas bills; and perhaps twice as much from the same senders during the year besides; and a hundred million to American girls married abroad and others in our foreign colonies; and finance the year's tourists; and provide good cheer on New Year's day and July 1 to foreign holders of American securities—in all more than $60,000,000.

THOUSANDS OF SHEEP PERISH

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 7.—Thousands of sheep have been killed during the last few days by the cold, according to reports from various sections of the northwest received here today.

Wausau Record-Herald: The large crowds who do (not) attend public lectures on useful subjects, would tend to show that this city thinks it knows enough.

Personal Items

W. E. Hyde of Chicago, is visiting friends on Washington avenue.

William Roman of Harrison street, is visiting friends in Waupaca.

Thomas Brown of Garfield street, is spending the week in Burlington.

William Dassler of Washington avenue, is visiting friends in Elkhorn.

Josephine Josephson of Madison, is visiting her parents on Maple street.

Samuel Armstrong of Washington avenue is visiting friends in Rockford, Ill.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Zacharius, 1314 Blake avenue, a son, 10 pounds.

P. C. Peterson of College avenue is spending a few days visiting in Chicago.

Irving James of Ninth street, will give a sleigh ride party next Sunday evening.

John French has returned from a week's visit with relatives at Chicago.

William S. Dillon departed for Chicago in the interests of the Racine Machinery Co.

John Boesel of Herrick avenue, who has been very sick, is rapidly improving.

Chris. Larson of Carmel avenue, left yesterday for a hunting trip to Eagle Lake.

Carl Ainer of Milwaukee, is spending the week end with relatives on State street.

W. T. Waite of College avenue is spending the week end with relatives in Chicago.

Fred Noble of Rochester is visiting at the home of Otto Jandl of North Michigan street.

The sewing class party will be held at the North Side Boys' Club on Monday afternoon.

Earl Wallace of Burlington is spending a few days at the home of E. Hay of Thurston avenue.

Miss Nettie Roe of the Jefferson school has returned from an extended visit through the west.

Miss Paula Nelson entertained a number of her friends this afternoon at her home on Packard avenue.

Miss Mabel Hanson of West Sixth street will spend a few days visiting with relatives at Kenosha.

W. H. Rountree, who has been visiting friends in this city, left for his home in Milwaukee today.

Mrs. E. F. Dietzman of College avenue has returned from a few weeks' visit with friends in Stoughton, Wis.

Miss Julia Hanson of Kinzie avenue, will give a piano recital at the Luther College at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

The Misses Gertrude and Mamie Baumann entertained a number of their friends with a sleigh ride party last evening.

William Summers of Kansasville has returned to his home after a short visit at the home of Emile Hanson of Kinzie avenue.

W. G. Coapman, a member of the Marquette club, was taken to the St. Mary's hospital, this morning, suffering with jaundice.

William Schmidt, formerly of the Racine Pure Milk Co., now of Birmingham, Ala., is spending a few days with Racine friends.

Mrs. W. P. Leek will lead the vesper service at the Young Women's Christian Association at 4:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Jessie M. Perham has returned to her duties as teacher at Eveleth, Minn., after spending a number of weeks with her parents.

Miss Rosemarie Lovequist of Huron street is entertaining thirty of her friends at her home this afternoon in honor of her tenth birthday.

E. H. Alden of Minneapolis, Minn., who has been visiting at the home of Carl Schaefer of Milwaukee avenue the past week, left today for Chicago.

W. Easson of the Shoop Medicine company, has returned from Portage and reports that there is a great deal of snow in that part of the country, nearly all of the towns being snow bound.

Gideon and Lee Kosterman of Center street and Henry Miller of Villa street, left today for St. Francis where they will resume their studies at the Catholic seminary which is located there.

John Perry and wife of Devil's Lake, N. D., former Racine residents, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Evans of 813 Villa street. Mr. Perry has sold out his real estate business in the western city and may locate in Racine.

INCREASE WAGES OF STREET CAR TRAINMEN

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Voluntarily Raises Wages of its Employes—Means $200,000 More in their Pockets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit company today announced a voluntary increase in the pay of the 8,000 motormen, conductors and other trainmen employed on the company's lines. The increase in pay the ensuing year will cost the company $200,000, or one-tenth of the surplus netted last year.

The new system of pay places the trainmen in grades according to length of service and their wages will be increased in proportion to the term of service.

Surface line conductors and motormen will receive from 21 cents to 24 cents an hour this year and a half cent more for the same grades next year. On the elevated lines, motormen will receive this year 26 to 31 cents an hour; conductors 21 to 23 cents, and guards 18½ to 21 cents. Each grade will be advanced a half cent next year.

TO RALLY FORCES FOR FINISH FIGHT

REGULAR ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE PROPOSE TO ATONE FOR DEFEAT.

SUGGEST A PARTY CAUCUS

Expect to Muster Sufficient Force to Name Practically the Same Committee Which Would Have Been Chosen Had Speaker Cannon Been Left to Make the Selections.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The regular Republican organization of the house will not rest under the defeat sustained yesterday at the hands of combined insurgent and Democratic enemies. The defeat was in the adoption of the Norris amendment to the Ballinger-Pinchot resolution taking from Speaker Cannon the right to appoint that committee.

The regular organization, it is announced today will rally its forces for a finish fight when the time arrives for the house to choose the members of the investigating body. The regulars expect then to musttr sufficient force to name practically the same committee which would have been chosen, had Speaker Cannon been lft to make the selections.

The manner of accomplishing this result has not been determined. The rules committee may bring in a special rule of some sort suited to the occasion, placing all of the power necessary in the hands of the house organization to accomplish what is needed. A Republican caucus for the determination of the point has already been suggested by high party authority. Asher Hindess, the parliamentarian of the house was not sure today what method would be followed by the house in choosing this committee. Precedents are few and far back in the history of the house. He says the committee may be chosen by resolution or by ballot or perhaps in some other way.

Nothing will be definitely done until the senate disposes of the resolution and President Taft attaches his signature a week or more hence.

Another fight against the insurgents and the organization in the house has been precipitated by the action of the senate committee on public lands today in reporting a resolution authorizing the appointment by the vice president and speaker of a joint committee to investigate the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

TO WELCOME REAL DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. M. L. Satterlee, Aged 89, Plans Unique Celebration.

Says the Chicago Record-Herald: Doubly eligible to the "real Daughters of 1812"—both father and grandfather having fought with distinction in the war of 1812, Mrs. M. L. Satterlee, 2704 Michigan avenue, has planned a celebration and entertainment to be given at her home Saturday to all the members of the Daughters of 1812 living in Illinois. Mrs. Satterlee is not only the oldest member of the organization in Illinois but one of the oldest in the United States. She is 89 years of age. She came to Chicago sixty-five years ago and her first residence was on the site of the present retail store of Marshall Field & Co.

A Thoughtful Special Message

Evening Wisconsin: The president's special message to congress, which has formed the subject of much speculation in the newspapers and in financial and business circles throughout the country for some time past, was submitted at noon today.

The first thought of it by people who have read statements columns long purporting to reveal its contents in advance will be that it is very different from the correspondents' advance descriptions, and, for a time at least, this portion of the public will stop regarding those wielders of prolific pencils as omniscient purveyors of reliable information. The next thought, in instances innumerable, will be one of gratitude to the Chief Executive for making the document so free from sensational statements and policies, that, notwithstanding its positive recommendations for the correction of acknowledged evils, it will not menace legitimate interests and will not put a damper on business.

The message makes it clear that every corporation about which there is the breath of suspicion will be able to escape early investigation, with all its sins upon its head, only by taking out a federal charter, and that this will subject its operations to supervision and regulation for the benefit of its stockholders and the public.

Two provisions which the president recommends will be widely approved—one that stocks must be issued at par value; another that railroads shall not acquire stock or interests in competing lines.

The withdrawal from the interstate commission of the work of conducting prosecutions and the assignment of this duty to the Department of Justice is a plan which would work beneficially in more directions than one. The establishment of a United States court of commerce to hear and determine appeals from the interstate commission will facilitate the reaching of conclusions and prove substantially useful to the people.

The president did well in concluding not to recommend changes in the Sherman anti-trust law at the present time.

COUNTY SOLONS AGREE ON PUMP FOR ASYLUM

Proposition of a Beloit Firm Accepted—Supervisors Open Bids for More Adequate Fire Protection.

All day yesterday the special committee on water supply and fire protection at the Racine county insane asylum, were in session in a private room on the second floor of the court house, wrestling with bids received from five or six large companies for installing a new pump, reservoir and compressor.

The bid of Fairbanks-Morse Co., of Beloit, Wis., $835, was accepted and the contract will be awarded at once. Contract for the reservoir was not let, as the committee was not able to agree as to whether they wanted a round or square one, and another meeting will be held January 15, to decide the question.

At present a compressor will not be put in, for the reason that the party who installed the present pump claims that he can put the pump in such shape that it will furnish 150 gallons of water a minute or 9,000 gallons per hour.

The committee decided to extend the water mains around the building, doing away with all dead ends and giving two additional hydrants, thus making a complete system.

The water tower, the contract for which was let to the Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., will supply 50,000 gallons of water. It is to be elevated 125 feet, to be used in case of emergency. This gives a five hours' supply of water without touching a pump.

SHOT HIS SISTER-IN-LAW

Henry Roth Shoots at His Wife and Kills Her Sister Who Interfered

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Lena Lehr, 21 years old, was shot and probably fatally wounded today by her brother-in-law, Henry Roth, who then fired a bullet into his head causing instant death.

Roth and his wife had quarreled. Later he obtained a revolver and began firing at her.

Miss Lehr in an effort to protect her sister, jumped in front of her and received three bullets.

Horicultural Hints

Tobacco dust placed about the trunks and roots of trees every few years will prove complete protection from the attacks of wooly aphis. This is a cheap remedy and it is good fertilizer as well as insecticide.

It is wise to sow potash in apple orchards, as it is one of the most important elements of plant food. If they can be secured in the unbleached form, wood ashes are excellent. In buying potash, get it in the murate form and apply from 200 to 300 pounds to the acre, sown broadcast under the trees. It would be difficult to get too much wood ashes.

The following is a very effective mixture for covering cuts on trees: Melt resin and warm a little crude petroleum in separate vessels, pouring into a third vessel three parts of resin to one part of petroleum. This seals the wounds very effectively until grown over. It does not run in warm weather nor crack in cold, and cuts covered with this preparation will never fail to heal satisfactorily.

Thirty low-headed apple trees are enough for an acre. Low, stout trees are much preferable to tall, slender trees.

Do not allow water to stand about the grapevines. The soil should be well-drained, light and friable for the best results. In a heavy clay soil frequent small applications of lime are beneficial with a plentiful supply of murate of potash. Don't use manure.

Wood ashes will help to make strawberry fruit more firm, because they furnish lime and potash.

Old bones broken fine and placed about the roots of young grapevines will render them thrifty and bring them to early bearing.

Fruit trees, when crowded, lack the necessary feeding space for their roots, resulting in small crops of undersized, inferior and badly colored fruit.

A handy pruning tool is a sharp chisel in the end of a stiff pole. Set against a limb and struck with a mallet a clean cut is made.

It is a mistake to fill the holes half full of manure when planting trees. The soil should be mellow for 3 feet around, but not wet.

Never fill an old orchard with young trees. The soil is often exhausted by the growth of the old trees. It is best to start a new orchard before the old one is exhausted.

Many trees are lost in transplanting by neglecting the proper cutting back thus leaving too much work for the crippled roots to accomplish.

Animal manure applied to grapevines induce a rank, coarse growth of vines, and foliage, which is unfavorable to the growth of fruit. It is far better to use potash fertilizers.

Extended recent experiments have shown that fruit trees suffer materially, and are often killed outright, when grass is allowed to grow under the trees and close up to the trunk. Various probable reasons for this effect, such as the removal of plant food and water by the grass, also the supposed liberation of carbonic acid, which might prove injurious to the roots of the trees, have been demonstrated to be outside the primary cause of injury. Aftr seven years of experimenting by a German horiculturist he came to the conclusion that the injurious effect could be due only to some poisonous substance formed in the soil by the roots of the grass. It is a well-known fact that in many instances considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining growth of grass under trees.

PRESS COMMENTS

Philadelphia Public Ledger: There is no doubt that, when King Gustave lays down the shipwright's knife or the shoemaker's awl and resumes the regal scepter, he will do so with an intimate knowledge of industrial conditions which he could not have obtained in any other way.

Cleveland Leader: More immigrants, by tens of thousands, are coming to this country than came last December, and more American money, by millions of dollars, is being sent to Europe. Two proofs of the change in the times.

New York Post: One of the ways in which the New Theater can justify itself is by teaching the average American citizen of limited means that there is no moral turpitude involved in paying less than $2 for a single night's entertainment.

Charleston News and Courier: A white man has been lynched in Virginia, and that is nothing more or less than an insult to the New York Evening Post.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: Mr. Taft has warned a number of census supervisors that he expects them to keep politics and the census separate. We infer, from the report, that he left them with an impression that if they can not separate the census and politics he can separate the census and them.

Janesville Gazette: If the old year has brought happiness through doing good, keep up the practice through 1910.

Green Bay Gazette: It costs $3.37 per capita in New York City to maintain its police force and only 49 cents in Oshkosh. What's the use in trying to keep Oshkoshians good, anyway. It's wise to save the money.

La Crosse Tribune: Endowed institutions are not consistent with a Democratic country. They are foreign to our spirit of independence and they are a menace to that progress which is the very life of our country.

Janesville Gazette: The state is not suffering for a twine binder plant. Better spend the money on good roads and turn the convicts out to do the work the same as they do in the south. This would mean outdoor employment for the men, and practical results for the state.

Washington Star: War of the sexes, crash of the trusts, all on the water wagon, home rule for Ireland; then the millennium. Is it a dream or a moving picture?

Washington Post: The lesson of the Waterways Congress is that the channel from the Treasury will have to be deepened first.

St. Louis Globe Democrat: In the course of an address delivered in 1848 Abraham Lincoln said: "The most general object I can think of would be the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries." Mr. Lincoln was always among the first to grasp a great national issue.

Milwaukee News: Now that the Rockefeller scientists have discovered the germ of poliomyelitis we shall all rest easier. We have worried a good deal about that disease.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Talk of "abolishing" the house of lords is stale claptrap. Talk of reforming or reconstituting it is sterling sense and a practical proposition. Reform would mean, so to speak, the squeezing of a great amount of water out of the stock by the application of the elective principle.

Philadelphia Press: That is a wise remark by the chief forester that there is no other use to which pine trees could be put which would contribute so much to the good of mankind as their decoration for the delight of the little ones on Christmas. The 4,000,000 trees may gladden the hearts of 10,000,000 children this year. Think of it. That is getting some real profit out of small trees.

New York Tribune: The work of waterway improvement should not be regarded as a mere residuary legatee of congress, nor should appropriations for it be treated as a "pork barrel."

Green Bay Gazette: Taken altogether the attack on the president must fall rather flat. Its injustice in certain particulars is apparent and leads the reader to at least ask the question, "Why is Senator La Follette so bitter against President Taft?"

Madison Democrat: Therefore, The Democrat must adhere to its position that a federal income tax will only beget a greater and more shameless waste of the people's earnings, while a state income tax is an absolute necessity if our people are not to continue to wade through mud to mill and market for another half century.

Milwaukee News: Chicagoans have adopted the plan of singing rattling choruses in chilly street cars to ward off pneumonia. Although there might be danger of arrest for disorderly conduct here, the plan is worth trying.

Eau Claire Telegram: Secretary Ballinger is now reported to have insisted upon further investigation, and in this he has taken the right course.

Beloit Free Press: Somewhat early are the women planning for trees and shrubbery along the banks of the inland waterway system.

Madison Democrat: Probably J. P. Morgan is practicing on insurance companies before deciding about a central bank.

BODY OF FINKELSTEIN FOUND BURIED IN TUNNEL

Perished in the Attempt to Dig His Way Into a Bank—Wife and Children Watch While Corpse is Dragged Out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Isaac Finkelstein, the burrower of Ludlow street, was found trapped in his tunnel Friday night, like a rabbit in her warren. Sappers and miners had been digging thirty-six hours for him.

Nothing more miserably futile and hopeless was ever seen. There he lay, under the middle of the street, a crushed, miry semblance of a man, his face in the dirt, his hands stretched out before him, pointed toward the unattainable millions in the vaults of the east side branch of the Fourteenth Street bank and diamonds within the window of the jewelry shop next door.

His wife and their five children saw the first stroke of the pick that uncovered his shoes. They had been watching the sappers in the trench all night and all day. The mother kicked to and fro, weeping silently, and would neither be comforted nor ask help.

Isaac Finkelstein was a good natured, easy going house painter. He knew nothing about digging tunnels. He had only the rudest tools, no timber to shore up the roofs and walls of his burrow, no burglar's kit to bore through the concrete and steel walls of the bank vaults. That is all there is to Finkelstein and his terrifying tunnel. It would be ludicrous if it were not so pitiful.

WEATHER DURING DECEMBER.

One of the Coldest Decembers in Years—Precipitation a Record One.

December of the year 1909 has passed down into history as an unusual one for the season. The temperature has varied during the month from 48 degrees above zero to eight below. The month has been one of the coldest Decembers experienced in years according to old timers. The highest temperature occurred on the 5th when 48 was registered, and the month ended with a temperature of 8 below. Between these two extremes there have been few mild days the greater number being so cold that the mercury hung around the zero mark. The mean maximum of December was 36.1 with a mean minimum of 12.2 showing a mean of 19.1.

In precipitation also the month has been a record one, 3.50 inches of precipitation was recorded during the thirty days. Of snow there has been ten inches. The greatest precipitation occurred on the fifth when 1.03 inches fell. Ten days of the month Old Sol shone uninterrupted and twenty days clouds hid his face altogether. Only one day of the month was it partly cloudy. The prevailing wind was from a westerly direction, the wind having been blowing from this direction for twenty-one days. Observations from which the above is deduced were taken daily by the U. S. government official in Racine at the hour of 4:30 p. m.

INJURIES CAUSE DEATH.

John Weber, Sr., Well Known in This City, Died at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. E. L. Weber of 1522 North Michigan street, received a telegram this morning from Des Moines, Iowa, bringing the sad news that John Weber Sr., who was injured in a street car accident on January 6th, had died of his injuries. Mr. Weber was well and favorably known in this city, and was the father-in-law of Eugene Weber, a former well known barber of Racine, whose shop was at the north end of Main street bridge. Mr. Weber was formerly a prominent brewer of Des Moines, but had been living a retired life for some years past. He was 75 years of age. He was classed a one of the prominent and honored men of the Iowa city and in years gone by assisted in building it up.

LOST—WHITE DOG WITH BROWN SPOTS on the ears. Named Scraps. Finder return to Taylor Orphan Asylum or to Dr. Washburn. 1m1w1

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MISS HELEN JANES WEDS RALPH TAYLOR

POPULAR YOUNG SOCIETY LADY MARRIED TO SON OF LATE JOHN TAYLOR.

WERE MARRIED AT ST. LUKE'S

Impressive Ceremony Held at the Church —Followed by a Reception at the House—Many Costly Gifts Received—Consul General Anderson Present—Many Society People Attend.

The marriage of Miss Helen Estelle Janes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David G. Janes of 1032 College avenue, and Ralph George Taylor of Davenport, Iowa, son of the late John Taylor, master mechanic of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, took place at 6 o'clock last evening, at the St. Luke's Episcopal church, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, the Rev. Walter Gardner Blossom officiating. Miss Lelia Janes was the bridesmaid and Henry Lorenzo Janes, best man, the little flower girl being Carolyn Keyt, of Rockford, Ill.

The bride wore an exquisite creation of white satin, with baby Irish crochet lace and pearl trimmings and long tulle veil, carrying a bouquet of lilies of the valley with Scotch Heather.

The bridesmaid was gowned in green chiffon with lace trimmings and she carried a bouquet of white roses.

The flower girl was attired in a white embroidered dress and carried a basket filled with white narcissus.

The ushers were Mr. Phillips, Mr. Asher and Mr. Meier of Davenport, Iowa, and Arthur Janes of Racine.

At promptly 6 o'clock the bridal party entered the church preceded by the full choir of the St. Luke's church, followed by the ushers, flower girl, bridesmaid, bride, leading on the arm of her father, D. G. Janes, the organ, presided over by Dr. Read, pealing forth the wedding march. The groom and his best man met the bride at the altar rail and the beautiful Episcopal ceremony was used in the performance of the ceremony, the bride being given away by her father.

The ceremony was followed by a reception and wedding dinner at the home of the bride's parents, 1032 College avenue, the interior of the residence being handsomely decorated in green and white, white roses, white narcissus and smilax being conspicuous.

Gifts were many and costly, evidence of the esteem in which the newly wedded couple are held. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor departed for a wedding tour and will be at home after March 1st, at 1005 Perry avenue, Davenport, Iowa.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David G. Janes and sister of Henry L. Janes, who has just been named as secretary of the embassy at Constantinople. She is a lady of high literary talents and has been a favorite in the younger social circles of her set.

The groom is an exemplary young gentleman and one of the rising citizens and business men of Davenport. He was educated in this city and has been at Davenport some years.

Guests who were present at the wedding from out of town were: Consul General George E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson of Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Mrs. John Taylor, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. George Achard, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Keyt, Rockford, Ill.; Elice Keyt and Carolyn Keyt, Rockford; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mix, Oregon, Ill.; Mr. Edward Silk, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Corinne Egan, Green Bay, Wis.; Miss Mary Egan, Green Bay, Wis.

Christensen—Fink

Last evening at five o'clock, Miss Hazel Fink, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Fink of 1823 Park avenue, was united in marriage to Andrew Christensen, a prosperous young butcher of Corliss. Rev. Lungsen of the Danish Methodist Church performed the ceremony. The bride was handsomely gowned in a white princess dress, trimmed with real Irish point lace, carried a lovely bouquet of lilies of the valley, and was accompanied by her bridesmaid, Miss Nannie Fink, who wore a white princess gown trimmed with baby Irish lace. The groom was supported by his brother Joseph Christensen. The house was appropriately decorated for the occasion with ferns and roses. The Dedona orchestra furnished the music. Many costly gifts were received by the young couple, who after a banquet had been served to 150 guests present, immediately left for a honeymoon trip to the north.

They will be at home to their many friends after February 1st, at their new home in Corliss. Among the out of town guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Reiss and Mr. and Mrs. Meyers of Chicago, and Isabel Diedricks, Mrs. Stella Devona and Miss Belle Devona of Milwaukee. The many friends of the young couple unite in wishing them all success in their new venture.

Johnson—Lockwood

It was announced today that on New Year's night, Miss Florence N. Johnson, one of the prominent and popular society ladies of the south side, and Mr. J. Edwin Lockwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lockwood of Lake avenue, were united in marriage at the bride's home, 218 Sixth street in the presence of friends and relatives, the home being beautifully decorated. The bride was gowned in a pretty and stylish wedding gown and was attended by Miss Florence Davis, the best man being Charles Lockwood, and the little flower girl, Bird Kennedy. Mrs. George Mason, sister of the groom, played the wedding march and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Buxton of the Park Avenue Congregational Church.

Following the marriage was a reception and wedding supper. The gifts were many and handsome attesting to the popularity of the pair. They departed for Des Moines, Iowa, their future home, where the groom represents the Wadham Oil company of Milwaukee. He is a young man of sterling worth, rapidly rising in the business world and he and his estimable bride will have the best wishes of all for a happy wedded life.

Fixen—Mosher.

A quiet but pretty home wedding was celebrated at 12:30 o'clock today, at the spacious home of Hon. and Mrs. William T. Lewis, 1002 Main street, when their eldest daughter Mary Lewis-Fixen was united in marriage to Dr. George W. Mosher, one of the prominent young physicians of Chicago. Only thirty relatives and intimate friends were present. The ceremony was performed in the main drawing room by Rev. William H. McKillop of the First Baptist church. The home was artistically decorated with roses, plants and other flowers. The bride was attired in a brown traveling gown and there were no attendants. Following the ceremony was a reception and wedding dinner, the music being rendered by the Schulte sextette. The newly wedded pair immediately departed for an extended wedding tour to Denver, Colo., and other western points and they will reside in Chicago. The bride is one of the prominent and leading society ladies of this city and the groom a rising physician of Chicago.

OUT OF THE COMMON

WINCHESTER, Ill.—In the temporary absence of the mother the 4-months-old child of Harry McCarty was burned to death, fire from a stove setting the baby buggy ablaze.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Edward Peterson, thirteen months old, had been watching his brother clean a suit with gasoline Friday, and when the older boy left the room swallowed a quantity of gasoline. The child died the next morning.

LAPORTE, Ind.—Although Indiana women are not permitted to vote, Special Judge Truesdell, in the Circuit court, when he sentenced Mrs. Alma Cromwell, wife of a well-to-do farmer, to the Indiana state prison also disfranchised her for two years. Mrs. Cromwell was convicted for subornation of perjury. Her sentence is from two to twenty-one years.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—While leaving the country for his home in Winnipeg under orders for his deportation by immigration officials for insanity, J. E. Bailey, 72 years old, a retired Manitoba farmer, suddenly regained his reason in the wreck at Monticello, Minn., Dec. 18. Webb Bailey, a son, is now in Chicago, petitioning the government officials to remove the ban from his father in order that the aged man may spend his remaining days with his married daughter, Mrs. James Butterfield, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin. In the excitement of the wreck at Monticello, Bailey's reason suddenly returned.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Mr. and Mrs. John Holmin were married sixty-six years ago, Dec. 28th, 1843. Plans made by relatives for a formal celebration of the anniversary were abandoned because of the aged couple's feeble state of health. A number of friends called at their home, however, to offer congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Holmin are natives of Sweden, where they were married. They have lived in Rockford over forty years. Mr. Holmin was a tailor, and worked at his trade until age compelled his retirement. Mr. Holmin is 87 years old and his wife is 89. They have three children and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In the trunk of Miss Margaret Sullivan, who died here recently after she had worked as a servant in the Coates house for twenty-seven years, more than $5,000 was found. The woman was thought to be penniless. She died at the age of 65 years. When Col. Kersey Coates, an old time hotel man here, died several years ago, he left Miss Sullivan, who had worked for him, $1,000. She placed this amount and her other savings in a bank. It failed and her friends supposed she had lost all of her money. But with the opening of the trunk came the discovery of a certificate of deposit of $3,000 from another bank, showing Miss Sullivan had an account besides her unfortunate one. About $2,000 in currency was secreted in one corner of the trunk. During her entire life the woman never took a vacation. The money probably will go to Miss M. Sullivan of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and to Mrs. C. R. Helbing of Grand Crossing, Chicago, sisters of the woman.

TWO KILLED IN EXPLOSION

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Philip Dolan and Michael O'Donnel who were burned last night in an explosion of mysterious origin at the Lawndale pumping station, died here this morning.

The victims were within a few feet of some cans of oils, one of which exploded, shattering the south end of the boiler-room. Flames ignited the clothing of Dolan and O'Donnel burning them beyond recognition

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Auto Wireless Station.—The French army is making use of an automobile wireless telegraph station, which is said to be the most complete and effective arrangement yet devised. It has a mast, which, when extended, is sixty-six feet high. It is largely made of aluminum and can be raised in a few minutes. In fact, the station can be made ready for service in six minutes, and has a radius of ninety miles. It may be operated by two men, but there are accommodations for a crew of six, which provides for constant operation when necessary.

Street Problem in Paris.—The municipality of Paris has made an attempt to grapple with the problem of traffic congestion. Owing to the difficulty of crossing the roads, due to the constant stream of motors, underground passages for pedestrians are to be built at various points beneath the Champs Elysees. If the Champs Elysees tunnels prove a success, others will be built in the center of Paris, and foot passengers will in future cross not over streets, but under them. The scheme of inclined planes for perambulators has been abandoned on the ground of cost, and only staircases will be provided.

Food Prices High; Eat Weed.—In view of the present prices of food products and the outlook for the future, it may be some comfort to the American citizen to know that several of the most common weeds are good for table use. Wild chicory is bitterly hated by the farmer, but it will make a delightful salad, tender and wholesome, declares Harper's Weekly. The virtues of the dandelion in this respect are now well known. Wild mustard, or charlock, another bane of the farmer, gives a delicious flavor to soup, as will polk-weed, which in France is cultivated as a vegetable, taking the place of bay leaves, sage, thyme, and the like. Rock-weeds are astonishingly hard to discourage, so in Europe they use both the broad-leafed and curly-leafed varieties as table vegetables. Nettles are much used in Scotland, Poland and Germany, as greens, when young and tender. Purslain is boiled with other vegetables to give the dish a piquant flavor. Sorrel is looked upon as a great pest by most farmers, but choice leaves picked from sorrel "weeds" make a splendid salad for a game dinner. Most people think milkweed poisonous, but it is, in fact, a medicinal vegetable with a flavor all its own. The young leaves seem a cross between spinach and asparagus, and in a salad are delicious.

Nansen's Home.—Nansen, the great arctic explorer, filled his house with Greenland trophies. Nansen's study was a huge room, carpeted with the skins of three white bears. His writing table was a curious affair—it looked exactly like a colossal kitchen table, being made of plain deal; but the legs were hewn out of solid tree trunks, carved into weird looking serpents, with their tails in their mouths. No ordinary table could support the weight of the doctor's correspondence. For many months before he started on his polar expedition he received about 400 letters a day from persons in every quarter of the globe, volunteering their services.

Beethoven's Last Days.—Beethoven had troubles besides the scourge of deafness, says London Graphic. Throughout his life the conduct of his brothers irked and grieved him, and when on the death of one of them he adopted his orphaned son, that nephew's outrageous conduct broke his heart. Then he felt the sting of poverty. Dying, he would have lacked the very necessaries of a waning life had it not been for the Philharmonic Society of England. The society has never boasted of the fact, but a fact it is that a douceur of 100 pounds sent by it to Beethoven at his last gasp made death less a martyrdom to the famous musician.

Street Railway Fares Abroad.—In the cities of Great Britain the population of which is 200,000 or more the average rate of fare for street railway travel is 1.1 cents a passenger mile. In the cities of continental Europe the average rate of fare paid for urban transportation is 1 cent a passenger mile. On the overhead and underground railway in the city of Berlin, Germany, the average rate of fare paid is 1.25 cents a passenger mile. It is quite apparent that the people of Europe—in spite of the general impression here to the contrary—are paying a higher price for a poorer service than are the people of the United States.—Railway and Engineering Review.

Intensive Farming—The abandoned farms of the east and the devasted fields of the Middle West could all be made productive and remunerative if the fertility of the exhausted soil should be restored, says a Denver paper. The neglect of those responsible for this condition of many farms is a warning to the men of today if they would avoid the expense of restoring soil from which the elements of fertility have been drained. Of all forms of conservation the most important in many respects is preserving the fertility of the soil. The increasing demand for food incident to growth in population makes it imperative, and the successful farmers of the future will be those who give it the attention it deserves.

In the Center of the Earth—Prof. J. W. Gregory of England, in a paper on the "Geology of the Inner Earth" records the latest developments of knowledge in regard to what is below the earth's crust. The inner earth appears to consist of material similar to that found in meteorites, dark, stony and iron matter, heavy and solid. Whether the interior of our sphere is fluid or solid or gaseous makes little difference, since under the immense pressure within the earth materials can transmit vibrations and resist compressions like a solid; but they can change their shape as easily as a fluid. They are fluid just as lead is when forced to flow from a hydraulic press. They are necessarily intensely hot. That there are ores of value to mankind in these under-earth rocks is now generally admitted.

THE HEAVENS IN JANUARY.

By Professor Eric Doolittle of the University of Pennsylvania.

The New Year a wonderful one for astronomical events. The Planet Venus reaches its greatest brightness January 7th. Three comets now visible.

The year 1910 will be distinguished by several most interesting astronomical events. First of all in importance is doubtless the return of Halley's comet, that wonderful celestial object which toward the end of spring will shine out so brightly in the evening sky that it will attract the attention of every one. Then here will be two interesting total eclipses of the moon, both visible throughout the United States, and in the last month of the year an occulation of the plant Saturn, a beautiful and unusual sight, which will repay observation with a small telescope.

At all times of the year, except for about six weeks, there will be at least one bright planet in the evening sky, and the observer will find it of much interest to watch the varying motions and appearances of these bodies as the months go by. The planet Venus, which now shines out so very brilliantly in the southwest just after sunset, has already begun to draw nearer the sun, and will pass to the west of that body and enter the morning sky on February 12. During nearly the entire year it will remain a morning star, only returning to the evening heavens on November 26. After this date we will see it slowly moving out from behind the sun, but for many months afterward it will be very much less brilliant than it is at present.

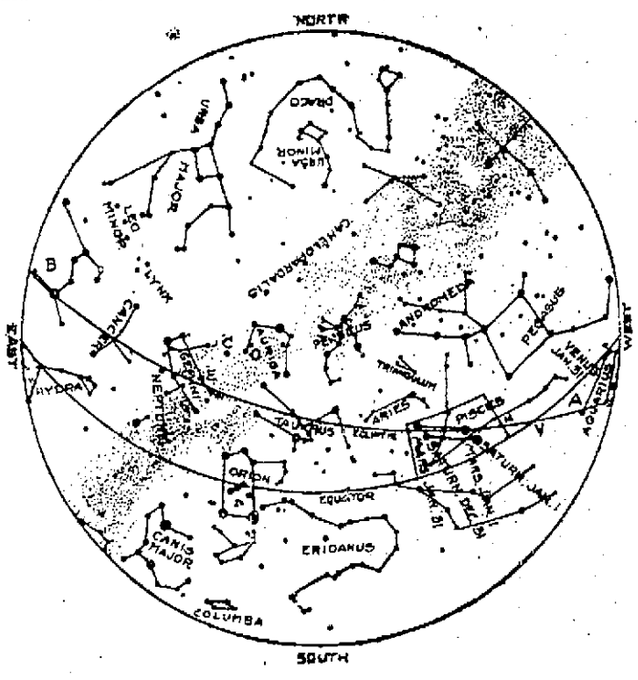

Figure 1—The Constellations, January 1, 9 P. M. (When facing south, hold the map upright. If facing east, hold "East" below; if west, hold "West" below, and if facing north, hold the map inverted.)

This planet will reach its greatest brightness on January 7. On and after this time the possessor of a small telescope should not fail to examine it. Even a good field glass will show it as a beautiful silvery crescent, which during the next few weeks will grow narrower and narrower until it is the thinnest imaginable little bow of light. The observer may notice that the horns of the crescent extend more than half

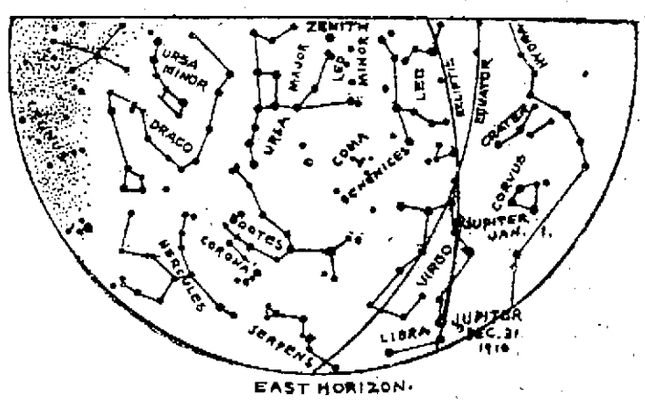

Figure 2—The Eastern heavens at 3 A. M., showing the path of Jupiter.

way around the planet, a fact which proves clearly that our sister world has a considerable amosphere.

MARS AND JUPITER.

The planet Mars, which was so near the earth and so brilliant last August, will continue to grow fainter until next September, when it will be only slightly brighter than a second magnitude star. At this time the earth and Mars will be on opposite sides of the sun, more than 230 million miles apart, so that in the telescope the planet will appear only about one-seventh as large as it now does. Even at present the two bodies are so far apart that only the larger markings can be seen, even in a large telescope. The disc of the planet is now far from round, its shape being nearly like that of the moon when about nine days old.

The beautiful planet Jupiter, which is now seen rising majestically in the East soon after midnight, next April will be high in the heavens by 9 o'clock in the evening, and will remain our brightest and most interesting evening star until October 18. On this date the sun, in its regular eastward motion along its path, A. V. B., Figure 1, will pass the planet, which accordingly will then become a morning star. Similarly Saturn will be overtaken by the sun and enter the morning sky on April 16. Saturn and Mars are now near together in the sky, but the latter planet has so very rapid an eastern motion of its own that the sun cannot overtake and pass it until September 27.

Thus of the three bright planets now in the west Venus will remain with us only one month longer and Saturn only two months. But Jupiter will enter the evening sky as Saturn leaves it, and this planet, with Mars, will remain with us until autumn. After Jupiter disappears there will be no bright planet whatever to be seen in the heavens until Venus begins to draw out from behind the sun in November.

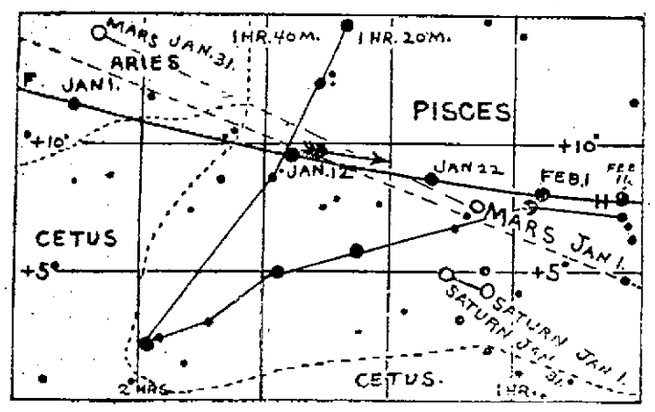

Figure 3—The square of Figure 1 enlarged to show the motion of Halley's Comet.

HALLEY'S COMET.

There are three comets now visible in the sky. The first of these is a very faint little object which returns to the sun every six years, and which now lies so low down in the southwest just after sunset that it cannot be well seen from northern observatories.

The second is a new bright little comet discovered on December 7. At its discovery it was at the point C, Figure 1, a little above a straight line joining the stars D and E. At the time this is written its path among the stars and its future appearance cannot be predicted.

Finally, there is Halley's comet, which during the month will move westward out of the constellation, Aries along the path F. H., Figure 1.

It was visible in a telescope of moderate size, but as it had passed nearest the sun the day before and was then far outside the orbit of the earth and rapidly drawing away from us, it grew rapidly fainter, and can now only be seen with the largest instruments.

It is hoped that by the end of the month it will be bright enough to be seen in a small telescope or good field glass. To enable the observer to find it easily a larger map, Figure 3, is added.

The comet is now moving rapidly toward the west among the stars and drawing nearer the sun. On March 23 it will pass to the west of that body and enter the morning sky, but for some weeks before this date it should have become bright enough to be seen with the naked eye. On May 18 it will pass between the earth and sun, re-entering the evening sky and moving very rapidly across the heavens from the west to the east. For several days after this date it will probably be a conspicuous and striking object.

A committee of astronomers of various countries has been formed for keeping the comet under constant observation during its present appearance. From its close approach to Venus on May 1 and to the earth on May 18 it is hoped that exact values of the masses of these planets may be obtained. At the passage of the earth through the tail on the latter date careful meteorological observations will be made to discover what (if any) effects, electrical or otherwise, are produced in our atmosphere. Above all, it is hoped that a continuous series of photographs of the visitor will be obtained, it being caught at one observatory after it has set at observatories further east. As telescopes are few on the part of the earth opposite the meridian of Greenwich an expedition will be sent to the Hawaiian Islands for this purpose.

ERIC DOOLITTLE.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

The foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic in 1908 reached $638,978,077, an increase from $582,065,052 in 1907. Of this enormous trade the share of the United States was only $48,000,000, of which imports were $13,023,238, and exports $35,507,000.

There is talk of establishing a small museum in the house at Ajaccio, Corsica, where Napoleon I. was born. The house is a little old world Italian villa of yellowish plaster work and windows with shutters which are nearly always closed.

Mexico during 1910 celebrates its 100th anniversary of independence. The memory of Hidalgo will be honored and at Saltillo, where he once lived, the citizens propose to observe the centenary by paving streets, and in other parts of Mexico public improvements are to be inaugurated. The federal government also has plans for carrying out the same idea. Its program calls for an expenditure of nearly $1,000,000 on schools, charitable institutions, the National museum, public monuments, and parks. Whatever may go to mere show, there is to be a fine lot of permanent improvements to make the celebration memorable.

A white handkerchief fluttering from a pole at the window of a private house in Italy indicates rooms for rent.

Last year 500 American motor cars crossed the frontier of Germany en tour.

An injection of vaccine derived from the germs which cause the disease itself is the nature of the new treatment for pneumonia which has been used with great success by Prof. Timothy Leary at Tuft's Medical School. One of the cases treated, 15 per cent came to a crisis in three days, the usual time being nine days. Of forty-nine cases treated, only two deaths occurred.

Europe has 20,000 newspapers, of which Germany possesses the largest number. England however, has the greatest number of daily newspapers.

What the automobile is to the United States the motorboat is to Canada, especially along the St. Lawrence and in British Columbia.

A famous wistaria in Japan is that at Kashikukabe, northeast of Tokyo. The vine is 500 years old, and grows over trellises covering a space of 4,000 feet. Its pendent clusters are more than fifty inches long.

During the last two years the oil production has doubled in America. The production is $16,000,000 greater in value than the output of gold and silver in the United States.

New York state had to import 8,000,000 bushels of potatoes from outside to help out. In other food products the state is also falling behind as to maintaining the local needs.

Under a new law of Prussia, a tax of $2,400 is to be levied in case of the bestowal of the ducal rank. A new prince pays $1,500 a count $900, a baron $600.

At least 80 per cent of the agricultural population of this country heat their homes with wood-burning stoves.

In Halmstad, Sweden, Pontas Holstrom is about to start a spinning mill for making yarn out of paper. Such mills already exist in Germany and France.

The German empress has started many philanthropic organizations in Berlin and one of the latest and most useful is known as the Central Association of German Actresses.

A new kind of piano, the chorralcelo, has the ordinary keys and hammers, which may be used if desired, but is also provided with electro magnets, arranged to vibrate the wires without striking with the hammers.

When steamers first came into use very little attention was bestowed upon the consumption of fuel. It was not until the Cunard steamers were started crossing the Atlantic in 1840 that reliable records of fuel consumption began to be kept systematically.

New Jersey gets $8,000,000 a year from its oyster beds, but could get $40,000,000 from the same source if the available tide land was properly seeded and cultivated.

The Birmingham, Alabama, Age-Herald calls attention to the fact that of 733,000 children of school age only 161,000 white children and 78,000 black children were attending school according to the census of 1900.

The government geological survey in a late report says that conditions in the Arkansas fields are more promising than ever before. At one point 540 diamonds were found, of which 505 weighed 217 carats. Three stones which were cut proved to be worth from $60 to $175 a carat. Other states in which prospecting is being conducted, are California and Kentucky, and small diamonds are said to have been found in both.

In 1908 this country imported $7,250,000 worth of toys, with about $5,000,000 this year. Germany is by far the largest source of supply in the United States, selling us $6,500,000 worth in 1908. The little German town of Sonneberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Rothen, is perhaps the largest toy manufacturing center.

Lord Strathcona, the veteran high commissioner of Canada, has returned home from London. He is 89 years old, and holds the record as a transatlantic passenger, having crossed and re-crossed more than 150 times.

That scrap iron and steel cannot be imported into this country as "scrap" at the rate of $1 per ton unless in such condition as to be unfit for use until reduction to a liquid state by means of heat, is the substance of a decision rendered by the treasury department of considerable importance to the steel trade.

A copy of poems by Robert Burns, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, a rare octavo printed by John Wilson at Kilmarnock in 1786, was purchased lately at the sale of the private library of the late James Brown, by George Clark of Kilmarnock, Scotland. The price paid was $1,025. Mr. Clark lives in Burns' old neighborhood.

Down to a depth of six miles below the earth's crust, some scientists state is enough water to, if raised to the surface, cover the earth to a depth of between 3,000 to 3,500 feet.

In reply to an inquiry, Consul Charles M. Caughey of Milan reports that harness racing is becoming more general in Italy, twenty-six meetings have been held in 1908 in twenty-three cities.

Missouri produces nearly as much Barytes as all of the other states of the Union together; the amount produced in 1908 being 16,319 tons, of the value of $56,768.

The Radium institute of Heidelberg, to be opened before the end of the year, will be the first of its kind to begin actual work, as an endowment has been raised for it.

After having been in use since 1750 the testament used at the Essex sessions court at Shelmsford, England, has now been replaced by a new one, the gift of F. North Buxton.

The bottle that keeps its contents hot or cold for hours was no catchpenny invention. The glass vacuum jacket was first devised by Lord Dewar in 1895 for his experiments in liquifying air and gas.

A manufacturing house makes light, strong paper garments for hospital use—buttons and cloth edges. There are paper bottles, paper horseshoes more durable and lighter than steel, stuck on with cement, not nailed.

By administering subcutaneous injections of tuberculin to the monkeys at the Philadelphia Zoological garden, the officials have not in eighteen months lost one from consumption, to which disease simians are much subject.

France produced 37,622,556 tons of coal last year, an increase over 1907 of 868,929 tons, and smelted 3,412,293 tons of iron from native ores, a decrease of 177,842 tons from the year before.

For ten years after he is licensed to practice, a Japanese physician is required to keep books showing the names, ages and addresses of patients, their diseases and the treatment given them.

The first person other than a Peruvian to visit Choqquequirau, the "Lost City of the Incas," in over 400 years, Dr. Hiram Bingham of Yale university, recently returned to this country with a glowing account of a trip encompassed with almost insurmountable difficulties.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1910

RACINE COUNTY ASYLUM

The people of Racine are highly interested in charges that have been brought in connection with certain details as to the management of the county asylum involving cruelty. Not passing judgment on such, this being the province of the courts, it can be said that a thorough and impartial investigation is necessary both in the interests of those controlling the institution and responsible for the humane treatment of the inmates, and in the interests of the public. If charges are not sustained, or various stories in circulation as to some matters, the public should know it. If they are sustained by an investigation or by court action all are equally interested.

It has come to that pass viewing late proceedings both in the courts and that had in the proceedings of the supervising board of the county, that a very thorough examination has become a necessity. The officers of the institution should concur in this demand and it is believed that they will. There must be no official whitewashing such as is unfortunately most often the case, but the investigation so impartial that the verdict will be accepted without question.

If inmates are not properly dressed in cold weather, if the inclement weather is not properly guarded against by appliances more fortunate citizens can employ, let it be made known. If they are not garbed as should be, if they are not sheltered against the cold, if the modern appliances for which the people have paid well are not working properly, or are not managed properly, such certainly ought to be made fully known. If the bookkeeping system prevents real conditions being shown, let the law compel such proper accounting.

Let the people of Racine county demand and insure that demand being complied with for a strict, and impartial and a thorough examination of all and everything concerning our county insane asylum, and these demands are made without presuming wrong doing on part of officials and on the assumption such are equally desirous of setting any and all doubts at rest.

If some things are accounted for if true, because of insufficient funds, let there be sufficient then provided. Racine county does not wish any of the unfortunate insane should suffer for need of any reasonable comfort. It is not at all any question of cheapness in conducting our asylum. There has been too much of this disposition to run things cheaply and to secure men on the cheap plan or employing some because of willingness to do things cheaper. Away with all that. The best and most competent, trustworthy and intelligent help and supervisors of the asylum should be employed. The asylum is not to be conducted on a profit conducting plan, it is an asylum to be managed for the most humane treatment possible for an unfortunate class of people, those who have lost their reason.

It is understood these unfortunate bereft ones need a constant looking after. They are not responsible for the care of themselves and of their belongings as are sane persons, and it follows that any neglect on part of attendants reacts forthwith upon those dependent upon them. The most considerate humane treatment is their due, and they are not to be worked for profit, and if noticed in insufficient garb or devoid of footwear, such should be immediately seen to by those in charge.

The Racine institution can be made the foremost in the state for everything desirable and to be desired in a home for the insane, chronic though they may be. Racine county can afford to do the right things and if it has failed in any particulars let it be at once corrected.

The sooner a thorough investigation or examination is made the better. This should embrace every essential as to inmates, their care, safety and comfort and as to clothes and as to food because in view of the publicity gained in the judgments of many citizens, such is not only proper but necessary.

The impelling motive of the president as to changes in the Interstate Commerce law are those also of the Commission. Those mainly are the control of rail securities, physical valuation, suspending rates, new proposed rates until examined into, establishing rate making as to through routes under supervision, with the presidential further idea of establishing special courts.

Possibly viewing these polar exhibits ice may be reasonable in price.

FOR SANITY

The sane Republican press will view with apprehension and with disapproval the reported steps on the part of prominent leaders in the east to discipline alleged insurgents, by the means to be adopted of party disfranchisement. President Taft cannot afford to identify himself with this, and it is not believed that he has. Sifted down far as such leaders of differing view points as Senators Cummins, Dolliver and others, this disciplining will be rather strenuously resisted on the part of many Republicans. Senator La Follette has gone further than has others mentioned, but still his following in this state in a personal sense, is formidable, and while his criticisms have been exasperating to a man of the sensibilities of the president, yet it is questionable, if it is a correct party policy to ostracize him as to appointments. All this can be said, not as endorsing all the views of these alleged insurgents, but as a view point as to the reported policy of disfranchising of admittedly able men, and men just as sincere in having the right thing done as are others. An opinion as it were as to ways and means of bringing over men who can not be thus brought to think with certain prominent leaders as to their ideas on tariff and things.

It would be well to go very slow in this matter. It is not hard to believe that the sense of equities will, if persisted in, bring about a storm that will surprise Washington statesmen, if it does not sweep more or less of them out of office.

The press will discuss these matters trying to be fair and from that point of view having the best and the truest interests of the Republican party. It claims this right despite any claims a party press must be subservient to leaders. The truest of the Republican press will retain their sanity and will approve or disapprove of acts of prominent men precisely as it will of the acts and doings of those under disfavor of the other fellows opposing certain leaders. In short the Republican press is not a follower of men or leaders, but of the correct and honest compliance with Republican principles. Such will continue to interpret public measures and acts of leaders as befits the decencies and makes best for the public good.

Perhaps one of the oddities of this movement to apply a weapon never before resorted to, is the fact President Taft himself has so much at stake. Every one of the thirty-odd Republicans differing with Messrs. Cannon, Aldrich, Hale, Dalzell, Payne and others are credited with being supporters of the president and of his policies. But the majority must rule always. This is vital to all orderly government. Let all sincerely hope sound common sense will govern all, and in differing views to give the president all support possible. There must, as in all things, be giving and taking.

But to differ with some leaders assuredly is no attack upon a president. Then, too, even presidents can not compel some things.

It is very probable differing minds may yet approve in whole or part of measures of the administration and yet insist upon full right of criticism and discussion.

WORKINGS OF THE LAW

As illustrating the value of inconsequentials in the law as to arriving at a question of guilt or of innocence, a case is reported from Chicago. In this case two words in the indictment having nothing in the world to do with the real essence of the case, were responsible for turning out two alleged criminals free of all legal guilt. These two had been held on a forgery charge and it appeared forged checks had been given to secure an overdrawn bank account but no money had passed over the counter on the forgeries themselves. But the point that released the men was that in the indictment describing the offense, instead of a detailed description, the words "in substance" were used, and these the supreme court held were not sufficient to hold as guilty since they admitted so large a volume of doubt as to just what the guilt charged was. Both defendants were released.

A more detailed account may be of interest. A Chicago paper states as follows:

"Copies of the decision, which were received in Chicago, find the indictment valueless on account of the words 'in substance' which were used in describing a copy of an alleged forged note. The supreme court held that the indictment must contain an exact copy and that the words 'in substance' cast doubt on the accuracy of the copy. For this reason the merits of the case were not considered, but the indictment was declared valueless.

"Tilden and Graham were convicted on charges of forgery in what has been known as 'the steel ball case.' The case followed the failure of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank and the conviction of Paul O. Stensland, its president. It was charged that the steel ball company, of which the two men were officers had secured money from the bank on forged and worthless notes.

"John J. Healy, then state's attorney, prosecuted the men and verdicts of guilty were returned, but an appeal was immediately taken to the supreme court. Attorneys W. S. Forrest and Ely Felsenthal defended Tilden and Graham.

"The points made in the appeal were unique and one was expected to be of great importance in the trial of future forgery cases. This point was that the forged notes had not been used to secure money from the bank, but had been given to cover an overdrawn bank account but that had already taken place and as a result could not be construed as forgeries.

"The point was not decided as the supreme court decision took into account only the two fatal words in the indictment which rendered the paper valueless.

"Attorney W. S. Forrest yesterday said: 'The decision is a unique one in this state. There is no case like it in Illinois, and the decision will serve as an example in drawing up indictments and trying cases for all years to come.'"

Without the slightest malice against the two parties mentioned, and only referring to the mentioned proceedings, it can be said that the law has its angularities baffling to the ordinary citizen. From the proceedings it does not seem the offense was any worse or much worse than has been that of some of our wizards in juggling processes through which millions have been made out of the purest water and the deft turning over of other folks' property, paying them back in proceeds derived from the seller's own property, and making large amounts in addition.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CUMMINS

Senator Cummins, if one estimates correctly from his Des Moines address, has laid out for himself a line of reformatory and missionary work to be brought about within the lines of the party. He declares he will ever be found fighting against wrongs, monopolies, and for the right before the primaries, and after the primaries then gallantly fighting within for his party principles.

It is undeniable that the friends of honest corporative methods, of fair railroad methods, of the entire abolition of the rebate and the present devices of juggling with classifications, need to be active. The friends of conserving our natural resources must be everlastingly on the lookout, for recent revealments do not disclose any remarkable activities on part of some officials to find the known graft existing by which a gross unfairness has been practiced in gaining hold of rich mineral lands, saying nothing of the depredations upon agricultural lands. We need as has been fairly and conscientiously depicted by President Taft, additional amendments to certain national laws by which the country may far better enforce remedial measures. The interstate commerce laws, the Sherman anti-trust law, the conserving of our resources need and must have strengthening by congress, one reason because of the loopholes easily found by depredators.

Senator Cummins paying his respects to the standpatters, does so from his viewpoint, and there are numerous people who, not satisfied with the results shown in the finished tariff as enacted, believe in the more orderly processes within party lines by which the needed changes may be made later on, and will not be inclined to criticise harshly.

Probably the Cummins speech may be disappointing to the extremists. It is not significant of any coming storming of the party entrenchments by alleged insurgentism, but a well conducted fight in the inside to secure in his opinion certain things. Neither is the speech any comfort to those who would be content with things as they are. It is not violent, neither was it vindicative, nor unfairly assaultive. It is not easy reading for those disbelieving in any changes in National laws or by entrenched trust magnates, of leaders of combinations of trade. Unless changing his course, the so-called insurgents can hardly find in the Iowa senator that support they would seek. Unless a fuller text of the speech contains something yet unpublished it can not be said to be any such firework spectacles as are emanating from central Wisconsin. As a pyrotechnic display it is not up to the mark set by another senator one may think of.

The ability with judgment shown and so evident desire to work within the party, entitles the Iowa senator to be held in and treated with consideration.

IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand with Australia, both colonies of England, have grown in years and pursued their own ways very little bothered with by the mother country. For all practical purposes the people have been free, and free to follow their inclinations have adopted forms of local rules and systems to please themselves. This part is merely mentioned, not to attach faults, but to show the entire liberty of action of the majority of the two countries. It has been sought to affix to England herself the blame for the expensive governments which afflict the people of the island continent. The advances towards socialism have not been speedy, but gradual until now Australia and New Zealand for any practical purpose enjoy the socialism. It is true socialism as commonly understood, meaning partition of property, the equal sharing of all profits, has not yet arrived, but it is coming very near to it with the people abominably taxed.

This taxation in Australia does not seem to be as excessive as in New Zealand, but the socialistic feature is about as strong, and in the judgment of well informed people is not at all the success the followers and lecturers have bragged of. Government ownership is seen in its full development with the inevitable government lethargy and government graft in forms of great waste and internal corruption. While the debt of the more fortunate Englishman is placed at a per capita head of $80, that of the New Zealander is placed at $314. An account states this great per capita debt has been incurred by the government in government ownership of utilities, in various forms of enterprises and it has all developed a great waste of the public funds. It is said to show a form of corruption in one way and another that if not the actual lifting of money out of the treasury, yet alleged it puts money in the pockets of favored ones.

Political corruption is shown in more ways than one just as skinning the cat in the old story, or whipping the devil around the stump. Public works in this governmental ownership and management are laid out, locations of town sites made practicable, bridges built and their locations, roads located and built—money in all of course, and plenty of it. Is it not evident that proper government supervision and efficient supervision with compensation from franchises, serves the people far better? This meaning guarding in every essential the right of the people that the service corporations be decent.

A SUGGESTION AS TO EXCLUSION

A shrewd investigator into the immigration problems as relates to the Japanese and recognizing the feelings of the people of certain states more affected by the oriental invasion, makes a suggestion.

This writer says that certain other states don't care anything about it, though he does not give the reason why they do not care, in that they have no orientals buying up farms, engaging in business, settling in their midst, entering their public schools, but regarding that indifference as admitted however, it exists, he formulated an idea.

This is to nationally organize exclusion belts and apply the national laws only in such belts as apply for the legislation. Thus California could have the law excluding Japanese and Chinese alone to herself, or any other state the same that objected to such immigration. This would leave the states that signified the law should not be operative to them, at liberty to receive all the orientals they desired. In short, a national law would be operative in any state according as a vote of the people declared such operative or not.

It is suggested this would save the face of these very susceptible and easily offended eastern races, for thus forbidden California and Oregon, they would locate in Washington where there is not so much objection, and if forbidden there could cross over into Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and so on as they steadily invaded the states to the eastwards.

But, by the way, if a law could be made to work in this fashion and solve an admitted delicate situation, why not laws, but affecting other questions? Thus as congress enacted laws, say one on divorce and marriage, states objecting would just by a vote of the people so record such objections and become immune against such objectionable laws.

Probably this idea would have to be halted at state lines, that is the unit would have to be the state, and still, why even here? For are not local option liquor laws not enforcible or enforcible just as counties or defined districts accept or reject? Probably the principle can be applied on other lines besides liquor and the matter thus of oriental exclusion be a subject of choice by the states.

EVENING UP IN ELECTIONS

More is being said as to election expenses with the assertion such should be carefully prescribed as well as limited. This is all well enough, but the opinion expressed by this paper previously, that the law at the same time should also regulate eloquence and the use of talk, has been equally voiced by other papers. Obviously the man with no gift of eloquence, of no faculty of word twisting, or of moving hearts to sympathy, is compelled to place his expenditures within narrow lines and will be treated very unjustly by the law which permits his opponent or opponents to move people by the gift of their oratory and by the impelling force of their smoothness of talk, maybe hypnotism. There is not good reason in law or in logic why the same law in restricting one form of expenditures should not reduce another form of expenditures of muscular and vocal strength.

The law certainly ought to place a limit somewhere, as to the amount a candidate may spend in trying to secure a nomination, and after securing it under our expensive new system, in spending a lot more money in getting elected. It follows then the man having money to spend should not be placed in an unfair position as regards the man with less money, but a greater natural wealth of a persuasive tongue and of oratory. Then too does not history reveal, or does not man reveal through history, the man of wealth being swallowed up with the passing generations, or if remembered, it has been those with records to cause their being remembered and not with much praise. But the man of eloquence and gift of writing, are not the ages full of the recollections, the memories of the gifted ones? These are the men far more often making their impress upon the pages of history. Therefore logic would say if the law intended equality in the elections as to means of securing elections, it must place a sufficient handicap on speech, pen and oratory.

CHANGING OUR LEGAL WAYS

We need to reform our law codes, our court procedures, our methods of pleadings, our processes by which some sorts of criminalism find little difficulty in baffling justice at least as to severity of punishment they deserve, our degrees of punishment for the crime. Surely we need that the poorer victim of some aggressor should have every possible recourse for his defense. The public read of the almost infinite delays accorded certain forms of criminality, accorded, because of influence, of wealth in securing unstinted splendors of the bar as to ability. People read of the progress towards freedom, notice how easily the criminal of high finance for instance, keeps out of jail, while some poor director making the too common mistake of knowing not a thing of how the affairs of his bank are being conducted and some fine morning something goes wrong, with consequently not inoften a few directors sent to jail with their only crime being neglect. The real criminals sometimes released and at all times receiving but a moiety of what they deserve. Wizards play games with impunity that of the common burglar order would put them on trial.

Our law codes, procedures, methods and practices need sorely changing for the better. Our punishments badly need changing over to that which will fit the extent and gravity of the crime. Trials must be more speedy and re-trials less easily secured. Those who issue pardons and who give out paroles must be personally held responsible for the good conduct of those they release, and financially responsible for any damages they cause. This is only fair. It is good law, for it surely will hold all pardon boards and parole boards to a far keener sense of their responsibility.

NO BOYCOTT

Those citizens encouraging and promoting a national boycott of all trust made goods are engaged in a work of firing up the boilers that later on is surely to raise enough steam to blow up things. There is a boycott, however, proper enough for these trusts and trade combines, and this is the law. If our legislators and officials remain so indifferent there is but one way to improve, this is to elect others. But the boycott, like the sword, works both ways. It is a cruel thing to set in motion and once going all suffer equally, friend and enemy. The history of labor boycotts shows this, and if labor justifies its boycotts, which has ruined thousands or badly injured without helping labor a particle, any such boycott as is proposed will when started, work in all sorts of ways, and ruining innocent as well as guilty. Like the French revolution, a whisper, and the boycott hurled at the poor fellow or firm, cripples, wrecks and destroys. Who can possibly control the storm, and when the storm rages all human kind know no hand stays its course, the ravaging storm will inevitably destroy all in its path.

Papers who have stopped a minute to think of what this national boycott means when once in motion should warn their readers and patrons. It means the injury of those taking part just as it may mean the injury of those against whom the thing is leveled. Far rather let energies be summoned to impress our legislators, our judges, our courts, that the laws be impartially enforced against all violators, that the penalties be made more severe, and that the progress of devastating combining corporations be stayed. Let not the infernal spirit of the boycott be proclaimed. Denounce it wherever found. If it is wrong for labor organizations surely is it equally wrong for others, and the law should punish those promulgating the boycott just as the law was set in motion against high officials of the federation of labor. Let us have the equities in this republic, a higher respect for the law, and a much more strict enforcement of these laws.

OUR MINING DISGRACE

Rescue stations for mines below the surface is the real need, though the surface relief stations form a needed part of the desired end. Mines can easily be so subdivided as to have at intervals stations inclosed, or protected by pillars of minerals left beyond the usual strength. These stations could be kept supplied with food, with water, and with the chemical breathing apparatus in ample evidence, to supply a goodly company of imprisoned miners. Attached to these relief stations certainly should be communication with the surface by electrical apparatus, and in fact electrical connection of every part of a mine with the other part, and all by separate lines reaching the surface headquarters.

This country, notorious for its reckless mining, for its awful annual toll of dead and injured, should cease to hold any such record of blood. Our fatalities four times exceeding that of European mines, are not only a national disgrace, but a national crime to suffer longer continuance. It is full time the better judgment of the country asserted supremacy. If we have protective laws, rescue stations, strict mining rules, the other factor, the human equation, must also be in evidence, this being that degree of care men must exercise even with the most highly approved of saving and protective apparatus, for with carelessness or indifference all care will prove futile.

ALASKA AGRICULTURE

That Alaska is not all vastness of ice fields, mountains and of polar frigidity is clearly evidenced from the exhibitions of agricultural products of late from that territory. The agricultural bureau at Washington has at different times exhibited grasses and grains grown above the latitude of Sitka, but lately regular farm exhibits have been made embracing a general run of products demonstrating that in certain districts of Alaska farming is possible and profitable.

While it is possible greed and graft, the latter assisted by official neglect, may be rapidly securing the rich mineral tracts in that territory, the farming districts so far have not been grafted. But beyond doubt now that the facts seem to demonstrate in favored districts farming is entirely feasible as well as money in it, unless the government sits down hard upon these soil treasures and preserves them all for genuine settlers, such will disappear as rapidly as are the rich mineral and coal claims, and timber claims.

The exhibits displayed lately in the east showing of what Alaska soil is capable were not produced in the warm soil of hot springs, nor under glass protections, but we are informed grown in the open air. Of course no one is pretending this Alaskan soil is all available for agriculture, but evidence at hand appears to show that in some districts, possibly lying nearer the sea and away from the glaciers, agriculture is not only feasible, but so feasible returns can be made with some satisfaction.

CHANGING EDUCATIONAL METHODS

The letter of State Superintendent Cary sent to school superintendents and principals on the high schools of the state, is fruitful of suggestions. Are these schools to be continued at the expense of the people that a sound education in the essentials be given the children of the state, or continue, as Superintendent Cary says they are, to please partisans that the schools act as clearing agents for colleges and universities? This means, as he says, is their mission to be that of merely being on the plane of standing high on the accredited list of numerous colleges and universities? Further, he continues saying what is common knowledge, "and not to study and to meet the fundamental needs of the communities they claim to serve." The work of the county training school for teachers and the agricultural schools could in this opinion just as well have been, or be carried on in the high schools as not, but these have failed to meet the conditions.

Freedom from all domination declares the superintendent, is absolutely necessary and in this freedom they certainly are not. This word domination spells he defines any definition people are pleased to locate, for it means our schools must be free from any control, any influence emanating from any source whatever and of any description. This control is discerned from the gradual departure of the common school functions. The plain district schools, country and city, do not give that popular education taxpayers know well is not being imparted, and our high schools both in this state and others are only preparatory schools to state universities and colleges with the courses so constructed they will meet with the requirements of the horribly expensive state universities. Instead of the university meeting with the needs, the conditions of the district and high school as to entrance, these dictatorily impose upon the entire structure of the lower grade schools the conditions of complying with the alleged higher education.

When a boy or girl leaves any high school their education should be completed in the essential branches. The curriculum in the district or ward schools should have fitted them well in arithmetic, spelling, definition of words, and good delivery in reading. A fair knowledge of the first parts of English grammar should be familiar to scholars, a good knowledge of geography, some United States history is necessary, and on entering the high school advanced courses in studies would be in order, some mathematics and the ground work in chemistry and physiology. If scholars prefer continuing on higher up they can do so of course to make themselves useless or useful, according to their makeup.

Most business men are familiar with samples turned out of our schools, know of the lack of knowledge on essentials and further realize that boys are not the boys of a former generation they have not forgotten. Some are very fortunate, unfortunately others are not.

The forceful letter sent out by Mr. Cary ought to have a far reaching influence. It ought to soak good and plenty in the mind of every member of our educational boards and of every mayor who has the appointing of school boards. We are wasting thousands of dollars upon our system of public schools, much money wasted, for those seeking the advanced classes, the classical and all that should not tax so heavily the public. Every child at a comparatively early year ought to be grounded in any essential that spells education, not universityism and collegeism.

Conditions must speedily be changed. Our ward and our high schools made to be what they now are not, the people's colleges. The enormous expense of conducting our state universities be cut down for the knife of the pruner is needed. Unless our authorities conform to the real needs of the case some day people will bite at the invariably increasing tax rate and cut out a part where it reads "for educational purposes," that in the opinion now of numerous citizens, is a good deal of a misnomer. Perhaps education of a certain brand but not the education people supposedly are paying heavily for.

The opposition against the corporation tax is increasing and good logic is advanced to show such is unconstitutional. Certainly any number of Philadelphia lawyers to use an old phrase, will be necessary to unravel the secrets of answering correctly the questions proposed. If it was intentional to create disgust and annoy people wanting to be fair, the blanks could not have been better devised.

We are assured Mac Veagh and Wickersham have been consulting how to get at the "man higher up" in the sugar trust thefts. One way is to do as with common offenders, arrest the officials in charge, and in this case, the men who paid the enormous sum of over $2,200,000. Why did the corporation pay it?

The impelling idea of the president is that when rail rates are changed the Interstate Commerce shall have power to review such before taking effect. Then at the end of ninety days shall decide as to fairness or otherwise, and whether such shall or shall not have effect.

It is predicted the next battle ground will be Manchuria with Russia and China or China and Japan, or Russia and Japan in combination for supremacy. Uncle Sam may be a figure with one foot inserted trying to keep the door open.

President Taft is right. The Ballinger investigation must take in everything and that the controversy as between the secretary and Pinchot as well as investigation has naught to do with the executive program.

In a short time our navy will be fitted with the wireless apparatus with a chain of stations along the coast.

Was it just the proper thing on part of Senator Jones introducing the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry matter, to highly eulogize Mr. Ballinger? Not at all saying it is not so, but why not as well say some good words for the certainly faithful and energetic Pinchot?

In the closing days of the year two Chicago organizations were founded with the object of remedying poverty conditions and to help the unemployed. The membership is composed of philanthropists and business men. May they both meet with every success.

They intend condemning the easement of Montgomery Ward, who long has been standing as the guardian of the Chicago lake front. If it can be done, all agreements, contracts, deeds, seeking to convey inalienable rights to the people are worthless.

It is too bad our trusts blindly stagger along not understanding if they are violating anti-trust laws. But they employ able lawyers in spite to show them how near they can skate to the thin edge where the law might take them in.

A friendly hint might be that some things work both ways. This inciting opposition candidates to those known as open friends of Cannon, Aldrich et al, similarly incites candidates being put in the field against the other fellows.

Porto Ricans have done a lot of reconciling among themselves and are to unitedly make efforts to secure regular citizenship. It seems we as unitedly, insist they are not citizens nor will we make them so. But we should.

Gov. Hughes opposed the National income tax amendment because it permits the taxing of state and municipal securities of the state. Otherwise he says the government should possess the income taxing power.

A regular Republican state convention is unlikely. Chairman Edmonds thinking such improper because of primary law. But why not authorize such, that is the legislature, for platform making?

How impertinent in the Ohio attorney general calling on wizard Morgan to know what he bought those independent telephone lines for and what use he intends making of them. Of all the things.

A news item says children of newly arrived immigrants quickly change their mental and physical traits, with this marked still more strongly in the next generation. Certainly, it is in the air.

The alleged gentlemanly insurgents are exercising both lobes of the brain in seeking to understand how differing with the esteemed Cannon and Aldrich is an attack upon the administration.

What Cannon says about "the boys" getting licked at caucuses, etc., and lining up like good men afterwards is very good. It is true. But still how about that idea of hating a quitter?

It is certain the legislature will not have the advantage of having a unanimous agreement of the water power committee for its guidance, likely no agreed upon report at all.

Alabama though defeating the prohibition amendment still has a state prohibition law. The law can be repealed easier than can the constitution.

The gold production for 1909 increased $31,376,800 and silver production $18,994,300 fine ounces. Of the gold, large quantities went into the arts.

Let us hope our congress will take up our national ills with courage and good judgment and with a spirit to commend itself heartily to the country.

If the Canadian-French treaty works out as feared, it will become an international calamity from which in fact Canada will suffer as may we.

What is the matter of a congressional inquiry as to this Peary-Cook North Pole business? Just about as much good as on some other matters.

The legislative banking committee may report within ten days or not, and if not, there are a lot of things in the public eye to interest folks.

President Madriz of Nicaragua is but little more in good repute at Washington than was his predecessor, the unspeakable Zelaya.

Convicted Banker Walsh is no quitter. He still has rights of appeal and is using them. Another appeal case comes up in a day or two.

The patient press, and do the readers ever think that if they don't care for the matters set before them they can omit the reading?

Prospects are good as to the dissatisfied railroad employes with employers resorting to the Erdman law as to arbitration.

Our tariff relations with France are out of joint with some articles gaining and others losing heavily, notably oil and lard.

Already the Mexican isthmus railroad is doing a large business, reports say, much larger than is our Panama railroad.

Mr. Mann got another good grip on his plan of simplifying matters on the isthmus and wiping out red tape.

Farmers in the northwest are ordering "whiz" wagons, so prosperous have they been.

Carnation day on the 20th, McKinley's day. Let us reverently remember.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

A New Field for Large Gifts.—The largest, least worked and most needed field for the distribution of wealth is the common school system of the country. This is so because private benefactions have never been directed along this line. Public education is the one firm and everlasting rock on which is builded the perpetuity of republican institutions. Let us see what are some of the opportunities. Just now there is a widespread and growing sentiment in favor of using school buildings for other than school purposes and by adults to make the school building the social and educational center of the community. No doubt this view is sound to the ultimate limit and is bound to prevail in the near future. But to make the school buildings useful for such purposes will require the use of money, if not for the care of the buildings, for bringing into them lectures, free reading rooms, debating clubs and the like. Where can vast wealth be more wisely employed? The payment of larger salaries to the teaching force in our common schools, teachers who are always quite indifferently qualified for their work to be conditioned on better preparation, would be another step along the line of progress in school work. The enlargement of the course of study in our rural schools, especially, offers another opportunity which would require a large expenditure of money. Libraries in every school district and a central technical or trade school, are other lines of educational effort which cannot be made generally effective until some noble man steps forward with his vast wealth for that purpose.—Duane Mowry in Charities and the Commons.

She Holds the Guiding Power.—More men fail because they are business misfits than for any other reason. And so the best help a woman can give her husband is to make sure that he is doing the kind of work for which he is suited.

The average wife takes her husband's occupation for granted, as something fixed and unchangeable. Yet her first and most serious question should be, "Is my husband rightly placed among the workers of the world?"

The man who is following the wrong calling works twice as hard, only to fail, as the properly placed man does, to win success. A hod carrier with a long, slender back, a watchmaker or a surgeon with clumsy fingers, a bookkeeper lacking a sense of order, a commercial traveler with an austere manner or an insurance agent of unready tongue, is foredoomed to failure.

It is one of the open secrets of the world that the wise wife holds in her hands the power to guide her husband's career. She knows him as no one else ever can. She can measure his abilities and his limitations, can restrain him if he is hasty, encourage if he is diffident, can stimulate, suggest and sympathize by turns.

Numberless are the ways in which a woman may aid her husband's career by wise economies and equally by wise expenditures, by sympathetic interest in his plans and in the details of his work. But all such help will avail only with the man who is rightly placed. For the tragedy of the misfit man is this, that he is trying to win the race with a load on his back: while the man by his side, who has found his work, like Mercury, has winged feet.—Exchange.

For the Family Chest.—No family medicine chest should be without peroxide of hydrogen. This is of the greatest value in disinfecting any abrasion of the skin which may have been suffered. It destroys all germs with which it comes in contact and should be immediately applied to pin pricks or any other of the so-called trifling hurts. As a matter of fact, a pin wound is often more dangerous than one a hundred times its size, for the point may contain some deadly poison which is injected before the prick is even noticed.

How to Sleep Well.—When we seek our couch it is for the purpose of sleep, the great restorer. Therefore if we get into the bad habit of making bed the place to plan the next day's tasks, sleep will revenge herself by remaining away.

Who are the workers who stand the most with least effect on the health? Those who never permit their day duties and their night duties to conflict.

Night, or part of it, is given to us for rebuilding our exhausted systems. Why then should we exhaust them the more by trying to work the clock around?

It is not as if our strength would stand more than a certain amount of pressure. If there were no causes of nervous prostration and brain fag, heart failure, and insanity from trying to burn the candle at both ends there might be more sense in defying nature's rules. The slightest knowledge of people shows us those who have gone to the wall from lack of a proper division of labor.

There is not much danger for the man or woman who can work within well defined limits; there is danger, and near at hand, for those who make their sleeping time a planning time, who take the burdens of life as bedfellows.

Insomnia is not a pleasant companion, but it is the companion who will soon cling to you as a limpet if once you give it a chance on sleeping hours. Each time you wonder, "What shall I tell Mr. Jones tomorrow?" instead of wooing sleep you make a bid for insomnia.

You cannot control your thoughts? That is a foolish notion. Thoughts can be controlled as well as actions if the desire and will-power be present. Every time the thought of business pops into your brain, push it out again. Do not think at all, if possible; think of anything else save the next day's duties.

Making the mind a blank is a great help in the fight against planning work instead of sleeping. Try all the insomnia cures, count sheep, hold the eyes open wide until they fall of their won weight, pedal the foot, lie with the eyes staring ceiling ward, sip a glass of milk slowly—do everything you know to force sleep and drive out thought.

If possible, do not work before bed time. Take relaxation before retiring; read a novel, if only for fifteen minutes; take a brisk walk; chat with your family or play a game of solitaire. Thus your last conscious thought will not be of tomorrow's tasks and your sleep will give new strength for the day ahead.

A Good Gargle.—A gargle that has quickly banished many a bad sore throat is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of powdered borax in a tumbler of water. This can be used either hot or cold, but should not be swallowed. As borax is kept in most households, this remedy is at hand when it may take time to get others from the druggist or doctor. If the borax gargle is not liked strong salt water is an excellent substitute. It can be used many times a day. The good results are increased by snuffing the salt water up through the nostrils and back through the throat. A teaspoonful of salt to a glass of water is strong enough, especially if the nose and throat are sensitive. This salt water gargle is used several times a day by one trained nurse who has had many diphtheria patients without succumbing to the disease.

The Closet.—"There is one thing that to me is the hallmark of neatness," said an observant woman, "and that is a closet. If it is in order, the clothes hung up properly on hangers, and shoes in their proper place in the shoe bag, instead of straggling here and there about the floor, and the hats in boxes, it is safe to put that person down as neat. No matter how well kept a room may be, it is the closet that tells the tale. Things may be whisked from the bed and table and chairs into the closet so to the casual observer all may appear orderly. But when the closet door is opened the truth will be known."

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Pulverize a teaspoonful of borax; put it in your last rinsing water and your clothes will come out white instead of yellow.

To keep clothes from running where the colors are not "fast" use a cupful of salt to each gallon of water when washing them.

If you scorch a garment when ironing it rub a lump of dry starch on the mark then sponge it off. Repeat until the yellow disappears.

If you haven't a shoe horn drop your handkerchief into your shoe before inserting the foot, then pull tight and it will slip on easily.

A strip of emery tacked to a small square board is almost indispensible in the kitchen, for one can quickly sharpen the carving knife on it.

Save your left-over coffee and tea and mix them with your stove blacking. It will give a bright and lasting polish to your stove or range.

An old broom that is beyond sweeping purposes may be used to scrub the kitchen floor. Wash with hot suds and mop with clear water.

When washing lace never rinse it in blue water with the idea of improving its color. Real lace should be finally rinsed in skim milk, which will give it a soft, creamy color.

When eggs are frozen in the winter putting them in cold water will draw out the frost. If a frozen egg must be boiled, put salt in the water and it will not run out of the shell.

A useful washing fluid is made by boiling together half a pound of slaked lime and a pound of soda in six quarts of water for two hours. Let it settle and then pour off the clear liquid for use.

To clean a blue and white fibre rug, wash it with a solution of water, borax and white soap, rinse and add a nickel's worth of muratic acid to the rinsing water to restore the blue tint.

To remove the bitter taste from cooked cranberries before taking from the fire add a pinch of baking soda. Then skim off the green scum, put through a sieve and it is ready for use.

A good way to extract the juice from beef for those who require that nourishment is to broil the beef on a gridiron for a few minutes and then squeeze with a lemon squeezer. Add a little salt.

If you have not a low chair for sewing and feel that it is useless expense to buy one, at least have the legs of a chair of ordinary height made shorter. It will save you many a backache if you sit in a low chair when sewing.

A bottle of household ammonia should be as invariably an adjunct to the kitchen sink and that of the waitress' pantry as the soap dish. It "kills" grease by a chemical combination with it and lends luster to silver by the same.

In tying a bandage on the head do not make the objectionable knot at the back of the head. Have the cloth long enough to cross in the back and fasten at each side with diminutive safety pins, less than one inch long. This makes a comfortable bandage.

After using a carpet sweeper empty out all the dust and then put sweeper down, brush side up and sweep same with a broom. This will remove all strings and hair from the brush and make it like new. If thread and hair are matted, cut first with a scissors and then sweep.

Most culinary failures come from the habit of guessing. Weigh everything that is to be weighed and measure carefully all the other ingredients. Do this, even if you have made the article repeatedly and you will be spared unpleasant surprises in spoiled dishes at important moments.

FOR THE TABLE

Feather Cake.—Cream together a tablespoonful of butter and a cup of sugar; add one beaten egg, a cup of sweet milk and two cups of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Put a half teaspoonful of soda in the milk before adding this.

Brown Cake—(Without molasses) One and one-half cups sugar, one and one-half cups sour milk, one-half cup butter, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful grated nutmeg, one cup raisins, flour to stiffen. Try a test cake.

Sour Cream Biscuit—Into one pint of sour cream stir one teaspoonful of soda which has been dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of warm water, add the well-beaten white of one egg and one-half teaspoonful of salt. When the cream foams up add enough sifted flour to make a soft dough. Roll, cut out and bake in a quick oven.

French Rolls.—One pint milk, one and one-half rounded spoonfuls butter, one and one-half tablespoonfuls sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, three pints flour, one yeast cake. Heat milk luke warm, add butter; remove and add sugar and flour. Make into a dough and let rise till double its bulk. Roll into long rolls, let rise a second time and bake thirty minutes. Glaze with yolk of egg mixed with milk.

Coffee Caramel Fluff.—Soften one large tablespoonful of gelatine in one-half cup of cold water. Cook one-half cup of granulated sugar until quite brown and thick with one-quarter cup of very strong coffee, then add one-half cup of coffee, which should be freshly made and hot, and also add the gelatine. When dissolved remove from fire and beat until cool. Now add one-half cup of cream, whipped stiff, and the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Set away to harden slightly, but before it is quite set turn it into a mold and put it on ice for an hour or more. Serve with a custard made of one and one-half cups of milk, one-quarter cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of arrowroot moistened in some of the milk, and after boiling a few moments add the three yolks slightly beaten. Take from fire and flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla.

HEALTH NOTES.

Celery is a nerve tonic as well as helpful to rheumatic persons.

Toast water is a soothing and healing drink during attacks of bronchitis.

Brittle nails are helped by soaking them daily in sweet oil, warmed to blood heat.

Air in a sickroom may be considerably sweetened by sprinkling a little vinegar on a hot shovel. It also is a good disinfectant.

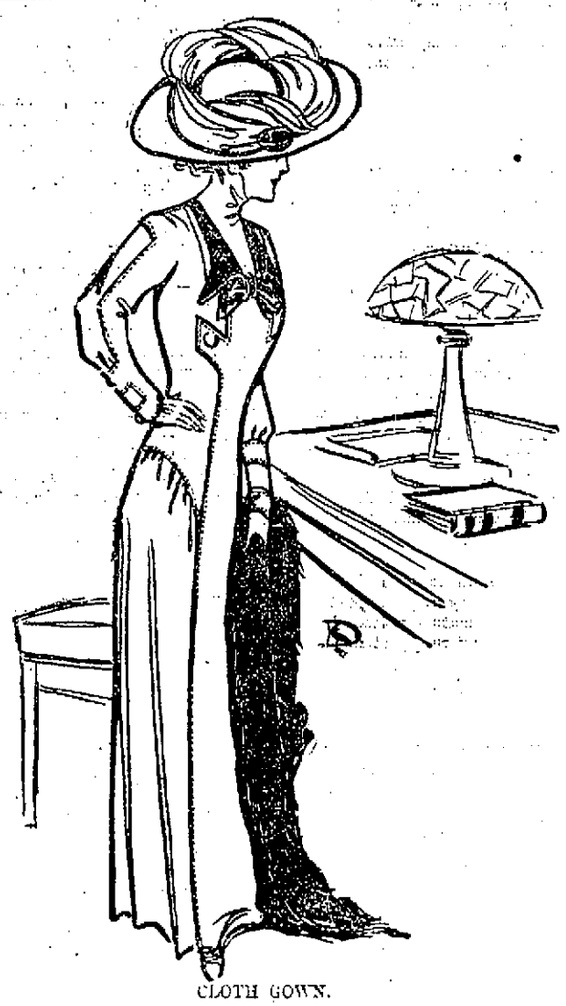
When cold sores appear a bit of absorbent cotton which has been saturated with caphor spirits is very effective.

When the ends of the hair are broken and dry singeing is stimulating. It is like cutting the dried tips from flowers to prevent their fading.

Carry your head up and well back, and whenever you get a chance rest it against the chair cushions. A tall-backed wide-armed chair of comfortable height will do wonders toward preserving a woman's looks. If she can drop into it for five minutes it will do her as much good, speaking from a wrinkle standpoint, as ten minutes of massage, particularly if she can close her eyes while she is resting.

A well-known doctor says: "Worry, ill temper, fault finding, crossness, dejection are all forms of mental disease. They are also contagious. The law compels those having contagious physical disease to isolate themselves. Why should the law be more lenient to those who, with lowering brow, sullen aspect, nagging or caustic speech, profane or poison the moral atmosphere and disseminate the germs of evil?"

FASHION NOTES



CLOTH GOWN.

The lines of this frock are smart though severe. There is something very dashing about the neck finish of silk revers and coquettish little bow tie of the same. The material is elephant gray cloth cut with cuirass body and long paneled front, with a slightly fulled flounce falling from the hips. The side body of the waist and the under-sleeve portion are cut in one, giving a beautiful shoulder line. The revers and bow are of black. With this is worn a hat of elephant grey felt with scarf of pale rose silk and cabochons of jet.

PATTI AS A FINANCIER

Was Not Modest About Bank Notes in Exchange for Her Own

Bookman: Adelina Patti never suffered from the financial timidity of a Jenny Lind. Not only was she a supreme vocalist, but, as Colonel Mapleson remarked, "No one ever approached her in the art of obtaining from a manager the greatest possible sum he could by any possibility contrive to pay." But the musical miracle was the spoiled darling of her day, and she never failed to obtain exactly what she wanted. She was first engaged in London in 1861 by Mapleson to sing four nights "on approval," and, in case of success, to obtain £40 a week. This contract was not fulfilled, however, for, being hard pressed financially, she had borrowed £50 from a rival manager, and her receipe proved practically a contract. This was the beginning of a career so dazzling that its successive steps are simply a series of increasing bank notes. In 1872 she obtained 200 guineas a night, since she insisted on having more than Christine Nilsson, who was receiving £200. She sang twice a week. Ten years later she was given $5,000 a night. Her famous contract in America proved that money should be paid her at 2 o'clock on the day she sang, also a drawing room and sleeping car to be especially built for her, with conservatory and fernery, etc.

Further, there was to be deposited to her credit $50,000 for payment of the last 10 performances—Patti's favorite device. She thus received about 20 times what Mario and Grisi got. Her private car incidentally cost $60,000 and contained a silver bath and gold keys to the doors—to say nothing of a $2,000 piano. Patti only gave to the manager her voice and her costumes. Her drawing capacity justified this. "Lucia," as an example, was sung to an average of $14,000. "Traviata" drew more, since she sang more notes; it was a frequent occurence among the poorer music lovers to buy a club ticket and each take turns at hearing her for 20 minutes. If one overstayed his time he paid for the entire ticket. Some mathematicians computed, by dividing numbers of notes sung by a sum paid, that in "Semiramide" Patti received 42⅝ cents for each note. This was found to be just 7 1-10 cents a note more than Rossini got for writing the whole opera.

It might be observed Hon. W. J. Bryan is making another grand tour. Let us forget party long enough to wish the distinguished traveler a good time and a safe return home.

DEATH OF MRS. GEBHARDT.

Was One of the Oldest Residents of Racine—Aged 83 Years.

Mrs. M. Magdeline Gebhardt, one of the oldest residents of Racine, died at two o'clock this afternoon at the age of 83 years and ten months. Mrs. Gebhardt has resided in this city during the last sixty-two years, and by her consistent life formed hundreds of friends, winning the love and admiration of all who knew her. She was born in Offstein, Germany, eighty-three years ago, and came to Racine in the year 1848.

In 1854 she was united in marriage to Frederick Gebhardt, now deceased. During her entire life in this city she has been a member of the First Evangelical church and has done much in establishing the church on its present high ground. The funeral will be held from this church, the time to be announced later. Flowers will please be omitted.

Three children survive to mourn her loss. They are Mrs. H. C. Jillson, Mrs. H. B. Hall and William H. Gebhardt, all of this city. One sister also survives, who resides in Iowa. The death of the husband occurred two years ago, in Mrs. Gebhardt the city loses one of its oldest, best and most beloved women citizens.

Storms

Charles L. Storms, one of the oldest residents of the town of Burlington, died at that place about 6:30 o'clock last evening, aged 67 years, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Deceased was born in Vienna, Walworth county, a few miles from Burlington, but for the past thirty-seven years he has lived in Burlington. He was a carpenter and contractor by trade, and built many of the structures in and about Burlington. In that vicinity he was widely known and highly respected for his honesty and integrity. He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellow lodge and took the greatest interest in all public affairs and the building up of the county.

Five children survive. They are: Attorney W. W. Storms and Lucian Storms of this city; Misses Edith and Milicent Storms of Burlington, and Mrs. Grace Regal of Libertyville, Ill. Within the past two years the five children have suffered irreparable losses through death, there having died, mother, father, sister and grandmother, and Attorney Storms of this city, a daughter. They will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in this last sad affliction.

Liebenow.

Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Liebenow, died at the home of her parents at 1318 Douglas avenue, this morning, after a lingering illness, aged 22 years. She had many friends upon the north side, and was loved by all who knew her. She was a staunch member of the St. John's Lutheran church. Deceased leaves to mourn her loss a father, mother and two brothers. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the late home and at 2 o'clock from the St. John't Lutheran church on North Erie street. Interment at Mound cemetery.

Bose.

At 10:45 o'clock this morning Miss Ella Bose died at her home 1001 Fourteenth street, aged 32 years. Deceased was born in Somers, Kenosha county, but has been a resident of Racine since a small girl. She was a young woman highly esteemed by a large concourse of friends and her death will be learned with sorrow. There survives to mourn her demise a mother, brothers, William, Frank G., Fred, E., H. W., and Albert C. Bose, and one sister, Mrs. Jacob Kramer of Somers. Time of funeral will be announced.

Stadech.

Mrs. Anna Stadech died this morning at her home, 407 Hubbard street, aged 47 years, 7 months. She leaves three daughters and two sons. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the home and at 2 p. m. from St. John's Lutheran church on North Erie street.

Kerkof.

Olga, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kerkof of 1625 Grand avenue, died this morning. The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Birte.

The remains of Ellen S. Birte were shipped from Chicago yesterday afternoon and brought to the Bayerman & Krug morgue, from which place the funeral took place this morning. Interment was at Mound cemetery.

Moe.

The three months old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Moe, 1022 Hilker Place, died this morning. Funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon from the house.

STUDENTS HAVE HOOK WORM

More Than a Third of the Members of a New Orleans College Afflicted

NEW ORLEANS, La., 8.—Consternation prevails among the one hundred or more students of Tulane college following the examination of every student for hook worm. It is now announced that more than a third of the members of the class were found to be infected with the parasite. Practically all of the students said to be thus affected are apparetly robust specimens of manhood.

ESCAPED ROBBERS CAPTURED.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Jan. 7.—The three alleged robbers, who escaped from the Teeton county jail at Choteau Tuesday were captured yesterday. One was caught asleep in a ranch shed. The other two were surrounded at a ranch about 25 miles south of Choteau and gave themselves up.

Exposure to Wet, dampness and cold, invariably results in a sudden chill, which if not attended to immediately will cause a cold. By mixing a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Painkiller in half a glass of warm water or milk, the whole system will be heated, and the danger of cold avoided. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'. Price 25c., 35c. and 60c.

SNAPS AND HITS

Kansas City Journal: Judge—Did you witness the accident?

Witness—I did.

Judge—At what distance?

Witness—Sixty-seven feet and nine inches.

Judge—How do you know exactly?

Witness—Well, I knew I'd be summoned and prepared myself for all the foolish questions I knew would be put to me in court.

Kansas City Journal: "The recent press reports touching the use of whisky by juries in Tennessee," says a New York lawyer, "reminds me of an amusing incident in connection with a trial I once witnessed in Arkansas.

"The defendant had been accused of selling adulterated liquor, and some whisky was offered in evidence. This was given the jury as evidence to assist in its deliberations.

"When they finally filed into court his honor asked:

"'Has the jury agreed on a verdict?'

"'No, your honor,' responded the foreman, 'and before we do we should like to have more evidence.'"

Kansas City Journal: "Mankind can not live without poetry."

"Evidently the poets don't think so."

"Why not?"

"If they did, they would combine and put up the price."

Washington Star: "I want to ask your advice," said King Midas. "You've heard that everything I touch turns to gold."

"Yes," answered the financial expert.

"What shall I do about it?"

"Get out a prospectus and start in declaring dividends so that our stock can be floated before the myth experts get busy."

Baltimore American: "What's become of that pretty young actress I saw last year?"

"She's starring."

"And the young fellow who seemed to be so devoted to her?"

"He's still mooning."

Fliegende Blaetter: Drummer—And so our friend your husband is gone! He dealt with me for twenty years.

Weeping Widow—Yes, and if you had come a fortnight earlier you would have found him still among the living!

Drummer—Do you think he left any order for me?

Washington Herald: "I understand the bride's father was overcome by his emotions."

"Yes: he could only utter a few feeble cheeks."

AGREE TO ARBITRATE

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The local representatives of the General Managers' Association and Switchmen's Union today wired Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and C. P. Neill, U. S. Labor Commissioner, who have been asked to act as arbitrators that they would meet the federal officials in Washington Jan. 12.

FOR THE WOMEN.

Mrs. Carrie Doherty King of Crystal Springs, Miss., is the only woman mail carrier in that state. She delivers mail on a rural route, making a circuit of about twenty-five miles a day.

Mrs. Emma Garret Boyd of Atlanta, Ga., has been active in getting signatures to the petition from the women of Georgia to the legislature demanding better education for the children of the state.

Miss Harriet May Mills, representing the National American Woman's Suffrage association is said to have delivered the most noteworthy address heard at the conference of the League of American Municipalities recently held in Montreal.

"The working girl makes the best wife in the world." This is the firm assertion of Miss Mary MacArthur, president of the Woman's Trade Union League of Great Britain.

The women of Allingtown, Conn., after their husbands had failed to secure fire protection decided to get it themselves and will hold a county fair to raise funds for hose and hydrants. There is a probability they also will organize a woman's brigade of the fire department.

Mrs. Frederick W. Packard, a leader in Chicago's Anticruelty Society, has set out to "tag" every abused horse in the business section of the city. She has had printed a lot of small tags reading "Please Fix These Blinders," "Please Ease This Collar" and so on. When she sees a horse that needs attention she affixes a tag to the bridle and goes on to the next victim.

None of the women—Mrs. Alfred S. Post, Mrs. Christine Towns, Miss Olivia Leventritt and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins—who were appointed as members of the board of education for New York by Mayor McClellan, is a suffragist, but neither are they antis, for they are all said to be in favor of women being allowed to vote on certain questions.

Miss Stella Josephine Feiler of Harris County, Tex., who has developed remarkable ability to locate oil and sulphur lands, recently earned a fee of $150,000 paid by ten landowners upon whose property two productive wells were struck after Miss Feiler had located oil not far from the Humble field. Miss Feiler, it is said, has accumulated a fund of over $500,000, and is erecting an orphan asylum in Beaumont with the money she received for locating oil and minerals.

Mrs. F. E. Cook of Fresno, Cal., has evolved an original plan for helping in the improvement of her home city. She has a large and very beautiful garden in which she employs several gardeners to raise plants and shrubs, which she gives to all who apply for them to plant in their gardens or on the grass plots in front of their homes. During the year she is reported to have given away several thousand plants. She is the president of several women's clubs in Fresno.

Snow covered sidewalks aid materially in making one's way on the walks.

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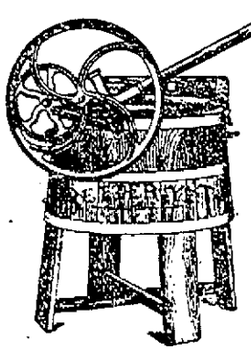

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Easiest running and fastest motion.

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Gold and Aluminum Enamel

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A Savings Bank with every 25c purchase of Sapolin Enamel as long as they last.

The LANGLOIS CO.

A Woman's Enchantment

By WILLIAM LE QUEUX

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Continued.

"Of course," laughed my friend. "Used to work the boats between Liverpool and New York till the game grew too warm. After that he took to handling sparklers, and he and his friends handled them to the tune of a good many thousands. They got the Duchess of Montalto's jewels from the villa at Baulieu about eighteen months ago. You recollect the fuss Old Jacobsen in the Kerk Straat in Amsterdam had them, and their late owner wouldn't know them now—you bet. Six of them divided up twenty-two thousand pounds over that little affair. They have a flat in the Rue Lafayette in Paris—or at least they had six months ago. I've stayed there when I've been hard up. The men are all Englishmen. One of them is Jallan, who came out of Portland two years ago, after doing a stretch for the Castleton forgery."

"A nice little company, I should fancy."

"Yes. A pretty tough crowd—all of them linguists, and all experts in their particular departments."

"Then why is Winch over here to identify you?"

"That's the confounded mystery of it. Looks as though he'd turned 'mark,' but yet I know him far too well for that. He's still a friend, or he wouldn't have sent that wire. I cleared out at once, of course, not knowing what had happened."

"And you must clear out still further afield, Granny—and tonight."

"I'm entirely in your hands," he said, but I beg of you to do me one favor. When we part now we—well we might not meet again, you know. If not, promise me you will never let little Gertie know the truth, nor Myra either. I'll die game, and I'll die honorably if you will not give me away."

"I shall never do that, Granny," I said, and again his hand sought mine and gripped it in grateful acknowledgment, as a lump arose in his throat.

We had arrived near the bottom of Sydenham Hill, where the light of Lordship Lane Station showed below us, and were deep in discussion as to whether he should go into hiding. He wished to be near London, and in touch with myself, but I dissented. I urged him to go into the heart of the country, wear gold-rimmed spectacles, and lead a quiet, studious life, which would put people off the scent. It would be a rest from the strenuous existence he led.

Suddenly as we were in earnest conversation, my ear caught the sound of a footstep behind us and I turned sharply, to catch sight of a rather tall man in a thin, dark overcoat and bowler hat passing beneath the street lamp.

In an instant I recognized him. He had traveled from Ludgate Hill in the next compartment to mine. My heart fell.

That man had been following us ever since we met.

CHATER XI.

Contains Much That is Exciting

"Stop here a moment and give me a light," I whispered to Gough, who had not noticed that we were followed. "I want this man behind us to pass."

He brought himself up quickly, took out his matchbox and, striking a vesta, held it to my cigar. He halted so quickly that the man dogging our footsteps was bound to proceed in our direction, and so go ahead of us.

As he passed he pretended to take no notice of us. But I recognized his face. I had seen him in the booking office at Ludgate Hill station, and again upon the platform. I had noticed that he had once peered inquisitively into my face, but at that time I took no notice of the incident. The truth was, alas! too plain.

The police had put a watch on my chambers in St. Martin's lane, expecting me to go forth and meet my friend. I had therefore unwillingly betrayed him into their hands.

Granny looked sharply at the receding figure, and asked me the reason I had halted.

I raised my finger in a gesture indicative of silence. Just where we stood the road descending to Lordship Lane station took a sudden bend before it joined Wood Vale, and around that bend the detective was compelled to go. He, of course, was in ignorance that I had recognized him.

The instant he had disappeared I gripped Granney's arm and entered the graveled drive of the large house opposite which we had been standing. I ran over the lawn noiselessly to the rear of the premises, regardless of any dogs which might be there, followed closely by Granny who had now scented danger.

We found ourselves in a large sloping garden with big, old-fashioned trees and a wide stretch of grass. Across this we passed quickly, without a word; then through a flower garden, at the bottom of which was a coachman's house. Here we feared the presence of a dog which might give the alarm, and scarcely had the idea crossed my mind than we heard the warning bark of a large collie close to us. Fortunately, however, it was chained to its kennel, so therefore we crept forward again until we came to a boundary fence, over which we clambered, finding ourselves in another garden of still larger dimensions.

Whither we were going I knew not. To avoid the watcher I had made a sudden dash for it, believing that if we got behind the houses of Sydenham Hill we could effectually escape him.

We paused, and in breathless anxiety listened. The collie still gave tongue, but we heard nothing more, save the distant sound of a train away in the dull red glow that showed where London lay.

"By Jove! A close shave Hill!" gasped my friend. "That fellow was a detective, I believe!"

"Yes, he was. He's been following me ever since I left Talbot House."

"That was a smart move of yours. Another instant and we'd have been seen."

"He'll certainly come back, and if he does he'll hear that infernal dog and follow our tracks."

"Yes. Let's get away," he said, and we again started forward, creeping across two other gardens, and being compelled to skirt in front of the French windows of one house where the blinds were still up, and where we could see a pretty girl in pink, seated at the piano within. A tall, fair-haired young man was turning over her music, and no second glance was need to ascertain that they were lovers.

Granny glanced at them, and sighed. He was recollecting certain days spent with Stapletons, and how Myra used to sing to him.

Our progress was fraught with a good deal of peril, for gardeners or coachmen might be lurking about, or even police constables, who, because of a recent burglar scare, were, I knew, in the habit of patrolling the grounds of the larger residences.

Our progress since we left the roadway had been all up-hill until, when we climbed another boundary fence, we saw, to our joy, that beyond lay the deep cutting of the Chatham and Dover railway.

As we scrambled over the fence, I tearing my clothes upon the hooks on top, I heard a policeman's whistle blow in the distance.

The detective was giving the alarm. No time was to be lost, so we sped along the railway line, back toward the Crystal palace. We had not, however, gone for more than five minutes when something unexpected confronted us—the mouth of the tunnel under Sydenham hill.

To enter there without a light we decided was far too dangerous, for we might easily be cut to pieces by a passing train. Therefore we scrambled up the steep embankment, and passing through somebody's garden found ourselves at last in Crescentwood road. I chanced to know my way about that locality, for when a boy I used to visit an uncle who lived in Sydenham. Indeed, I had enjoyed many a boy-and-girl flirtation along those lonely suburban roads.

"For a moment I reflected upon the best course to pursue, and decided to take that lane which leads down to Sydenham Hill station, on the main Chatham and Dover line. So together we walked on at a brisk pace.

"We've given that chap the slip, that's one blessing," Granny remarked, with a loud laugh. "The question is, where shall we go now?"

"The whole world is open to us," I said. "But you must go into the country—exactly where, I haven't yet made up my mind."

"If you hadn't been as smart as you were I should have gone to prison tonight!" my friend said, grimly. "But I suppose the unwelcome experience is only postponed. I shall find myself arrested in the course of a day or two," he sighed.

"Don't be a fool, Granny," I said, bluntly. "A man with your wits can evade them, surely. They're mostly blunderers here, you've always said!"

"Of course, they are. If I had Hanard and his men in Paris to deal with I would not have a ghost of a chance," he declared.

Arrived at the station, we found a city bound train just due; therefore we took tickets for Ludgate Hill, and entered it, glad to slip away from the neighborhood where, no doubt, the detective had already raised the alarm.

To go the whole way into the city would, I saw, be too dangerous. My intention was for Granny to escape to the country somewhere north of London, but to be seen at any terminus would be a grave peril, for undoubtedly all the terminal stations were now closely watched.

I declared, therefore, to alight at Loughborough Junction, which is a little south of Camberwell, and we walked outside the station. It was now getting late, and there was no cab to be seen.

"What are we to do now?" asked Granny, who had placed himself entirely in my hands.

"Well, I hardly know," I admitted, when suddenly an empty taxicab ran beneath the bridge in our direction.

In a moment I hailed it. My destination was decided, and I told the man to drive to the Dover street station of the Picadilly and Brompton tube.

"I thought you were not going to enter London," Granny remarked, as he seated himself at my side.

"Remain in patience and see," I urged. Then I put to him some questions concerning the man Winch, and for what reason he was here to identify him, and at the same time had given him warning to escape.

He did not, however, satisfy my curiosity.

"But is he really your friend?" I asked, still somehow suspicious of the stranger's curious attitude.

"Yes, Phil," was his prompt reply, as we whirled along the Camberwell road toward the Elephant. "He's a friend—so treat him as such."

"May he know your hiding place, if he desires?"

"No; nobody had better know. I must lie quite low in some out-of-the-world hole till it's safe to get across the channel again."

I longed to get from him the actual truth of what had occurred. Was he really guilty of that extraordinary assassination of the foreign woman that was now puzzling the doctors? And if so, what was the motive?

She was certainly not the woman he hated—the beauty of Bucharest, Lydia Popescu.

Arrived at Dover street station we alighted, and took two tickets for Finsbury Park. Fortunately, we caught the last train, and arrived at our destination; I entered the Great Northern booking office—now dimly lit—and studied the main line timetables.

It would have been dangerous for Granny to have started from the terminus at King's Cross, therefore, I decided upon Finsbury Park as a point where he might join a train going north.

The last train had left long ago. The first train next morning was 5:10, with its first stop at Petersborough and connections all over the system north of that place, therefore there was nothing to do but spend the intervening four hours in wandering about the streets of northern London.

In this there was still danger, for we might easily attract the notice of some too inquisitive constable, who, even though he did not arrest Granny, might well give information at his station as to the direction in which he was heading. That the police were active in their search had been shown by that night's exciting events, therefore it behoved us to exercise the greatest care.

He urged me to get back and leave him to his own fate, but this I refused. I intended to bear him company through the night hours and see him safely out of London.

An expert in "quick change," as became such a character as he, the warning telegram had caused him to expend his last sovereign upon a readymade suit and another hat, in hasty attempt at disguise. He had bought them at a Jew clothier's in Penge that afternoon, he told me, and made humorous remarks regarding the sack-like cut of the slop-tailor.

We went up Fonthill road, through Tollington Park, and up Highgate Hill to Hampstead Heath, where we sat down, smoked and managed to while away the dark hours until the first flush of dawn showed eastward over London.

As the rosy light spread, and the fresh air of morning greeted our nostrils, my friend seemed to become more gloomy and despondent. He had been speaking of little Gertie—and of Myra. He had not written to her, he said. How could he?

A long silence fell between us.

At last he exclaimed——

"I wonder, Phil, now that I'm going into hiding, whether you'd do me a favor?"

"A favor? Why, of course!" I replied. "What is it?"

"Well, I want you to go up to Yorkshire and see Myra. You know the Stapletons? You've only got to say you're coming, and you will be welcome."

"And what am I to do when there?" I asked, expressing my readiness to go

"Two things," he replied, deeply in earnest.

"First, make believe that I've gone abroad again on a secret mission; and, secondly——"

And he paused, as though hesitating to ask me to carry out his desire.

"Well?" I asked. "What?"

"Secondly, discover from her what she knows of that scoundrelly thief Garshore," he said, between his teeth.

"What!" I cried. "She knows him?"

"Yes," he answered in a hard voice.

"Discover the exact position for me," Phil.

I was amazed at this. From him I tried to obtain further information, yet it was apparent that he knew but little. He was anxious to discover the truth. The man who had filched a fortune from his grasp was Myra's friend!

I promised him that I would go up to Yorkshire in his interests.

"And when I let you know my new name and residence go to one of those foreign booksellers in Wardour street and get me a few volumes of Frederich Nietzsche's works in German. I can't live without his companionship. He tells me the truth about the whole human race. He'll keep me company in my loneliness."

"Excellent. Get a big pair of spectacles. You must pretend to be a scholar. Why not pass as a German? You know the language so well."

"What!" he laughed, heartily. "Do I look like a German? Dash it—I hope not."

"You can look like one and pass as one when necessary," I said, quietly. "It wouldn't be the first time you've assumed the Teutonic nationality—eh?"

He laughed as certain recollections of his adventurous past, as together we rose and in the rising dawn made our way down the hill back toward Finsbury Park.

At my advice he took a ticket to Doncaster, and as I shook his hand heartily, when he was inside the carriage, he said:

"Well, Phil, old man, good-bye. There isn't another man living who'd have done for me what you've done. See Myra and tell me later how she is. Au revoir, old man—perhaps—perhaps forever."

And as the train slowly moved out of the station I saw emotion in those big, frank eyes—emotion that was unmistakable.

CHAPTER XII.

Concerning Myra Stapleton.

I took the workman's train by the Tube from Finsbury Park to Leicester Square station, which was within a stone's throw of my chambers.

Opening the door with my key, I found the morning paper, which had been pushed, as usual, through the letter-box.

Tired out, I threw myself into an armchair and opened at the middle pages. Yes, it was there; two columns of it. At last the story of the tragedy had leaked out, even though Morton and Cunliffe had been so careful to conceal all the facts from the public.

A single glance sufficed to show that Cunliffe himself had written it, for it was almost exactly what he had told me on the previous evening.

"The mystery," the account concluded, "appears to be one of the most puzzling which the metropolitan police have ever been called upon to unravel. The case presents many extraordinary features which, for obvious reasons, are withheld by Scotland Yard, but sensational developments are very likely to occur within the next few hours."

I put down the paper and sat staring into space. The whole affair was inexplicable. The sensational development hinted at by Cunliffe was, no doubt, the imminent arrest of my friend, Granville Gough.

The inquest was to be held that afternoon, and I was sorely tempted to attend it, but on mature reflection I saw that the further I remained away from Redcliffe Gardens and those making inquiries, the more judicious would be my actions.

Where, I wondered, was the faithful maid, Marie Lebas? Surely she knew ere this of the murder, and if not implicated in the tragedy would return and make some statement to the police.

That Ralph Garshore had met Lydia Popescu and driven to the house in Redcliffe Gardens was within my own knowledge, and yet the dead woman was not Lydia at all! I alone was in possession of facts—facts unknown to the police, which, if published, would have undoubtedly provided a great sensation.

I had suspected Granny of flight, but instead he had been down to Brighton to visit his little adopted daughter. I had misjudged my friend, and now hated myself for it.

But had he not admitted his guilt?

At 9:30 I went round to the Hotel Cecil and inquired for Mr. Garshore. He had left for the continent was all the information vouchsafed.

The mail clerk politely expressed his readiness to forward any letter I wrote, but that was all the satisfaction I could obtain.

On my way back along the Strand I was conscious of being followed. Though I had escaped the vigilance of the tall detective down at Sydenham, yet a watchful eye was now being kept upon all my movements by a youngish man with a fair mustache, who had the appearance of a clerk.

I was being shadowed!

Back again in my chambers, I took a Bogdanoff from a big box which Granny had given me a couple of days before, lighted it and sat reflecting.

Should I go north and execute the commission with which my friend had intrusted me?

I wanted to get away from London—away from Cunliffe and from the too inquisitive Morton.

Therefore at 2:20 that afternoon I took the luncheon car express from King's Cross to Yorkshire, having previously advised Mr. Stapleton by telegram of my impending arrival.

I changed at York, and in the sunset at Malton station found the big green motor car from Stapleton Grange awaiting me, and in it Myra's father.

The tall, thin, gray-haired man of aristocratic bearing—a typical Yorkshire squire, in rough dark tweeds and a golf cap, gripped my hand heartily and expressed his delight at my sudden acceptance of his repeated invitation.

"By Jove, Ralston, I thought you were never returning to England any more. I called at your club in town half a dozen times during these last six months, but the porter always said you were abroad. But jump up. Myra's a home awaiting us. How's Gough?"

"Oh, all right when I last saw him," I responded as I entered the car and took a seat beside him. "He's just as merry as ever. We've been in Bucharest together lately."

"Yes, so Myra told me."

And as he uttered the words the chauffeur drew the car out upon the road and we glided forth across the bridge and out upon the Whitby road. Malton and its surroundings are very picturesque. I remembered it on my last visit, and recollected how welcome I had been at the quaint old-world grange, where the rooms were mostly paneled in oak, and the views across the low moors toward Normandy so extensive.

Through the sleepy little town and up the hill past the Abbey House we flashed; through Old Malton and out upon the broad dusty highroad that led to Howe and Pickering.

Traveling in the crimson sundown was very pleasant after the noise and dust of the rail. Four miles along that road, however, we came to a byroad, where a signpost pointed to Marishes Road station. Passing this, we ran through a clump of trees, and then with a wide sweep turned into a broad, well kept graveled drive lined on either side by wide-spreading beeches, and at about a quarter of a mile from the highroad we suddenly emerged before a long sixteenth century mansion, the mullioned windows of which still preserved their diamond panes, while the high square chimneys told of Tudor days. For the most part the quaint, comfortable old place was clothed with thick-stemmed ivy, while the yew hedges on either side were clipped into fantastic shapes, and the old gray sundial upon the lawn told mutely of days long past and forgotten.

In the fiery sunset, with the crimson glare flashing upon its windows, it looked very peaceful, very charming, a relief indeed to the glaring scenes of Continental life and movement, amid which it was nowadays my habit to move.

And as we approached I saw standing, bareheaded, upon the threshold a slim little figure in white, who waved her hand to me in merry greeting—Myra herself.

"How sweet of you to come and see us after all, Mr. Ralston!" she cried, as the car drew up suddenly before the door and I stepped out.

"Business prevented me before," I assured her, as I took the soft little hand she offered.

Myra Stapleton was certainly a very beautiful girl, essentially of the fresh out-door type. She was a lover of the country, having been born and bred at the Grange, and educated at Eastbourne and at Bois-le-Roi. She was a perfect blonde, with big blue-gray eyes and real golden hair. Her nose was such as is seldom seen on a woman. It was purely Grecian. Another charm was a big dimple, which had lodged in the center of her pretty, pointed chin. Hers was a sweet, almost childlike, face, which would have been striking anywhere, while those large eyes of hers seemed to look forth in wonder, and yet full of trustful simplicity. In all the wide range of my feminine acquaintances no girl was so full of vivacity and inexpressible charm. Little wonder, therefore, that Granny Gough, who had run the wholt gamut of feminine blandishments in most of the cities of Europe, had become first fascinated by her, and had subsequently fallen hopelessly in love with her.

Her sweetness, purity and innocense appealed to a man of the world like Granny Gough. Her dainty figure, slim and neat-waisted, was that of budding womanhood, a perfect type of the fresh beauty of the Yorkshire moorlands.

In the long, old-fashioned drawing room with its dark, time-mellowed paneling, its light chintzes, and its big bowls of sweet-smelling La France roses, Miss Chambers came forward to meet me. She was a middle-aged and rather prim spinster, who had been nursery governess to Myra in the days when Mrs. Stapleton was still alive, and low after the girl's return from her finishing school outside Paris she had become housekeeper and companion.

I stood chatting with father and daughter beside the big bay window, while Burton, the man-servant, took my traps up to my room. Beyond the diamond panes lay a wide sweep of level, well kept lawn, and, still beyond, the broad undulating moorlands now bathed in the ruddy light of the brilliant afterglow. How peaceful it all seemed! How different indeed, to the wild turmoil of the city I had just left!

I glanced at the fair-faced girl who was talking to me so vivaciously, and compared her with her grief-stricken hunted lover, the man who had, that very morning plunged into obscurity because of the guilt upon him.

My mission was a strange one, and difficult withal. I had to make pretense that my friend was flourishing, for Stapleton had not the least idea that Granny was merely a chevalier d'industrie and that he lived upnon his wits.

Burton entered in a few moments and told me that my things were ready. Then we all bustled out to dress for dinner. Hardly had I entered my room in the east wing of the long rambling old house when I heard a light tap at the door, and I gave permission to enter.

It was Myra! Pale-faced, anxious, breathless, quite different from the merry girl of five minutes before.

"Mr. Ralston!" she gasped in a hoarse whisper, "forgive me—pray forgive me for intruding upon you here, but I—I couldn't wait longer. We may not have another opportunity for speaking alone tonight. I—I want to ask you a question or two."

"A question!" I echoed, amazed at the sudden change in her. "Why—what's the matter?"

"Is it true?" she demanded quickly, in deep earnestness as she stood within my room. "Is it really true?"

"What?"

"That the police are in search of Granny? That he is guilty of murder!"

CHAPTER XIII.

My Fellow-Guest.

"Who told you that, Miss Stapleton?" I asked, when I recovered speech.

"Mr. Garshore."

"Garshore!" I cried. "Do you mean Ralph Garshore?"

"Yes. He is here—staying with us. He rode into Pickering this afternoon and hasn't returned yet."

"I didn't know that you were acquainted with him."

"He's a friend of dad's. They met somewhere on the continent a couple of years ago, I think."

"And how long has he been here with you?"

"He arrived yesterday. He's rather amusing—so full of quaint anecdotes."

"And one of his anecdotes concerned dear old Granny, eh?" I said in a hard tone.

"Yes; but it isn't true, is it, Mr. Ralston?" she asked, earnestly. "There must be some mistake—I'm sure there is."

"Of course," I said, affecting to treat the matter humorously. "The thing is too absurd. Fancy Granny being guilty of murder!"

"But where is he?" she asked. "I've telegraphed to him twice to the Cecil today and received no reply."

"He's left London. He had urgent business and went away quite suddenly," I said, for surely it was no lie. The point which puzzled me was the motive of Garshore's open denunciation of my friend.

"I haven't the pleasure of Mr. Garshore's personal acquaintance," I went on, "and if he traduces Granny I have no wish to meet him."

"I'm sure there must be some mistake," she declared, as she stood just within the door. "Ask him when you are alone together tonight."

"Garshore knows of my arrival?"

"Yes, dad mentioned it at luncheon."

"What did your visitor say?"

"That he'd be very delighted to meet you."

I was silent. I longed to tell the girl of the knavish trick that her father's guest had played her lover. But my lips were sealed. All I could do was to remain silent and watchful.

That she was deeply agitated at receiving no response to her telegrams was apparent. What Ralph Garshore had told her had no doubt sowed the seed of suspicion in her heart. He had declared that the man whom she worshipped as her hero was a fugitive from justice. Again, she repeated her question—Did I believe it to be true?

Laughing the suggestion to scorn, I said in a forcible tone, "If Garshore says this against Granny, then he is surely no friend of yours, Myra. Before we believe him, he must prove it."

"Yes, Mr. Ralston," replied the girl, lifting her white, troubled face to me, and looking at me with those big blue-gray eyes of hers. "He must prove it. When you meet tonight you will face him as Granny's friend and demand an explanation, won't you?"

I promised. What else could I do?

Then hastily she said:

"I must go and dress at once or I shall be late; and dear old dad hates to be kept waiting for his dinner, as you know."

When she had gone I closed the door after her and stood in the center of the room reflecting. It was surely a strange contretemps that I should be a guest under the same roof with the man who had ruined my dearest friend.

Half an hour later, when I re-entered the drawing room, I found Ralph Garshore, dark haired, slim and tall, smart in perfect-fitting evening clothes, standing with old Mr. Stapleton awaiting Myra and Miss Chambers.

"Let me introduce you, Ralston," exclaimed my host. "This is my friend, Garshore—a traveler like yourself."

I smiled, uttered some commonplace remark, and took the manicured hand he stretched forth to me. My game was, I saw, to make friends with this man. He probably knew me to be a friend of Granny Gough, and it interested me to watch his attitude.

"Stapleton has just been telling me that you spend most of your time abroad," he remarked pleasantly. "I, too, am very little in England nowadays, I believe you know the east, don't you?"

"Yes, fairly well," was my response. "I've been in the Balkans and through Turkey many times. Only quite recently I was at Monastir, Presba, Ochrida and other places in Macedonia."

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "Rather tough traveling there just now, isn't it? We hear so much of massacres by Greek and Bulgarian bands."

"Yes," I said with a laugh. "It can hardly be called a safe place. Do you know the east?"

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"The capitals only—Sofia, Constantinople and Athens," was his answer. I noted that he made no mention of Bucharest, the capital where he had filched a fortune from the hands of the man for whom he had pretended friendship.

"Oh, Ralston's like the Wandering Jew," declared old Mr. Stapleton. "One never knows where he is, or what's become of him. You hear of him from all sorts of odd corners, and have to look up the place in a gazetteer."

The evening light was fast falling, and as we stood there in the summer dusk I detected that the man's eyes were fixed upon me with an unmistakable look of antagonism. Did he suspect that I had followed him up there for the purpose of unmasking him?

He moved uneasily, though he folded his arms and endeavored to remain calm. The lights had not yet been lit in the long, old-fashioned room, with its heavy odor of roses, and for that the man before me was evidently thankful.

In a few moments a girlish voice cried:

"I hope, dad, I'm not late! Forgive me if I am," and turning, I saw Myra standing by us, in pale turquoise chiffon, with pink roses in her hair, a sweet dainty figure with a face that was perfect.

Upon her neck, suspended by a thin gold chain, she wore an antique Grecian charm, given her by an uncle, who had brought it from Patras, where he had been making archaeological excavations. It was a tiny golden image of some pagan god of the Trojans, and had ages ago been worn by the beautiful Greek in whose tomb it had so long remained undisturbed.

Her only other ornament was a plain gold bangle, a birthday present from Granny, I had been with him in Palermo when he had bought it. He had wished to buy her a fine diamond bracelet, but at my suggestion he had chosen me more simple ornament as befitting the occasion.

"You know each other, Mr. Garshore?" she asked, turning to my fellow-guest. "Dad has already introduced you to Mr. Ralston, I suppose?"

The fellow, turning his back upon me to speak with her, replied in the affirmative, while at that moment the luttler appeared and announced that dinner was served.

In the pretty old-fashioned dinning room, with its dark paneled walls and old blue china, Miss Chambers was already awaiting us. In the center of the table stood a big silved candelabra, the lights of which were subdued by little crimson shades, while the old silver glistened upon the white napery, and a big silver bowl of fresh Cloire de Dijon roses sent forth their sweet odor throughout the room.

The meal was essentially cozy and pleasant. Old Mr. Stapleton was very well off, and he disagreed with modern progress. He believed in keeping up the same traditions as his father and grandfather had done before him. The motor car was the only innovation at Stapleton Grange, and that had been a necessity owing to its distance from the railway station. Since the days of Elizabeth the Stapletons had held possession of that house and lands, and some of the silver plate before us had been the property of Roger Stapleton, early in the sixteenth century. The present head of the house was nothing if not a typical Yorkshire gentleman, a good rider to hounds, a fine shot, open-handed and generous—a man full of the pride of an ancient race, and yet to his inferiors always affable and ever ready to render a poor man a service.

His ancestry and his old port were the two things he most prized. Of the former, though he bore no title, he had every right to be proud. The family had sprung from Nicholas de Stapleton, who is mentioned in records in the reign of King John, and whose warlike son was created Baron Stapleton in 1313.

As we sat there Myra, bright and vivacious as she always was, chatted merrily with Ralph Garshore and myself, and they were arranging a run in the car over to a flower show in York on the morrow.

My fellow-guest was, I saw, very anxious and unsettled. My unexpected arrival had evidently upset his plans, whatever they had been. He was, of course, uncertain whether Granny had not exposed him to me, and whether I, on my part, would expose him to our host and his daughter.

He saw that his position had become an exceedingly unsafe one. To the people at the Hotel Cecil he had pretended to leave for the continent, and had given an address abroad, whereas I had found him living in quiet seclusion as guest at Stapleton Grange.

I looked at his dark face across the table and wondered. The countenance was not an open one. The eyes were set too closely together, while beneath the well trimmed mustache was a hard, cruel mouth, the mouth of a man who was as dishonorable as he was unscrupulous.

What would father and daughter think if they knew the actual truth of their guest's trickery toward Granville Gough, or of his association with the notorious woman, Lydia Popescu.

In that calm old English home, where everything breathed the spirit of old-world solidity, and where the head of the house was as fine a specimen of the real gentleman as could be found between Tyne and Thames, they were entertaining a dangerous person unawares—a man who did not hesitate to use a woman's evil reputation for the advancement of his own ends.

I could have risen, with the finger of scorn pointed at him, and denounced him. Yet was it wise? Would it act beneficially to the interests of the hunted man now gone into hiding, or otherwise?

To my host I was describing some of my journeys hither and thither on the continent since our last meeting, when suddenly he said:

"And how is Granny Gough, the dear old fellow?"

Garshore pricked up his ears, and glanced quickly across at me.

"Oh! he is all right, just as merry as ever," I replied airily. "Browses on Nietzsche's works, as usual, and is full of quaint philosophy that's all his own."

"He was in London the other day and I invited him down. But he didn't reply," my host remarked.

"He's gone back to the continent," I answered. "He had some pressing business, I think, for he left suddenly."

"Granny Gough!" exclaimed Garshore, interrupting, as he fixed his eyes upon mine. "Do you mean Granville Gough? Do you know him?"

Why did he ask that question, I wondered. At that moment I could not see why he made inquiry of a matter of which he must be quite cognizant. Later on I recognized the reason.

"Oh, yes, quite well," I replied, and at the same moment Myra glanced at me with a strange light in her anxious eyes.

I knew well what was passing through her mind.

"Gough is an old friend of mine," I added. "We often spend a good deal of time together on the continent;" and, as a further stab, I said: "Quite recently we were in Bucharest. I assisted him in the transaction of some business with the minister, Soutzo."

I saw that his brow darkened. I had referred to a subject that was, to say the least, an unpalatable one.

That expression, though it only rested upon him for a single second, caused me to resolve upon the course I should pursue.

And I lost little time in putting the suggestion into practice.

To be Continued.

Danger of Too Many Courts

Chicago Journal: The legal machinery of the United States and its various States is already overburdened with complications. Eminent lawyers regard the Customs Court as unnecessary. Any railroad dispute that cannot in some form be brought within the scope of existing courts is difficult to conceive.

New special courts simply add possibilities for prolonging lawsuits. There is grave danger to the average citizen in the multiplication of costly legal machinery. Better simplify existing court systems and bring court of final resort within reach of the poor man than add to the rich corporation's opportunity for cheating the poor man of justice by recurse to new courts and greater expenses.

With more than five millions of horsepower going to waste in the southern Appalachians alone, and her enormous deposits of bituminous coal, the south has sufficient power, not only profitably to develop her wonderful natural resources, but to create an industrial empire second to none in the world, according to the National Magazine.

STORY OF 1909

Important Events at Home and Abroad.

THE NORTH POLE REACHED

Happenings the World Over Classified—Political and Personal Affairs, Sporting Contests, Accidents Due to Storms, Floods and Earthquakes—Conventions and Items of Miscellaneous Interest.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

JANUARY.

8. The president's special message on the secret service rejected by the house of representatives.
20. Secretary of State Elihu Root elected United States senator by the New York legislature. Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez proclaimed president of Cuba.
28. Governor General Magoon formally turned over the government of Cuba to President Gomez.

FEBRUARY.

1. President Elect William H. Taft formally opened the Pacific end of the Panama canal.
9. France and Germany signed a Morocco pact. King Edward VII. received in Berlin, the first visit of a British king to the German capital in 185 years.

MARCH.

4. Inauguration of W. H. Taft as twenty-seventh president of the United States; 60th congress ended.
5. President Taft nominated his cabinet officers as follows: Philander C. Knox, secretary of state; Franklin MacVeagh, the treasury; Jacob M. Dickinson, war; George von L. Meyer, navy; R. A. Ballinger, interior; James Wilson, agriculture; Charles Nagel, commerce and labor; Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general; George W. Wickersham, attorney general.

President Taft. Copyright, 1908, by Pach Bros.

15. Special session of the 61st congress opened; Joseph G. Cannon elected speaker of the house.
17. Tariff bill framed by the Republican members of the ways and means committee of congress introduced in the house by Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the committee.
23. Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt sailed from New York for Naples on the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg.
29. An agreement reached by Austria and Servia effecting peace in the Balkans.

APRIL.

1. The last of the United States troops left Cuba.
10. The Payne tariff bill passed the house by a vote of 217 to 61.
13. Turkish garrison in Constantinople mutinied and expelled the Young Turks ministry.
18. Ultimatum of Young Turks to parliament.
24. The Young Turks gained complete control of Constantinople, making the Sultan Abdul Hamid prisoner in his palace.
27. Abdul Hamid II., sultan of Turkey, formally deposed by the Constitutional party and his brother, Mohammed Reschad, chosen successor.
29. 250 leaders of the army mutiny of April 13 in Constantinople executed for conspiracy.

MAY.

10. Mohammed V., Turkey's new sultan, invested with the sword of sovereignty at Constantinople.
17. Gen. Stoessel and Admiral Nebogatoff, who were serving sentences for neglect of duty in the late war, pardoned by the czar.
18. Dr. Charles William Eliot retired from the presidency of Harvard after 40 years' service.
19. Abbott Lawrence Lowell assumed the presidency of Harvard university.

JULY.

5. The senate passed its amended tariff bill by a vote of 45 to 34.
9. Riotous Bolivians attacked the Argentine legation at La Paz in protest against Costina's decision in the Peruvian boundary dispute.
14. Prince von Bulow, chancellor of the German empire, retired from office and was succeeded by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. Royal troops of Persia defeated by the Nationalists at Teheran.
21. Diplomatic relations severed between Bolivia and the Argentine Republic upon the initiation of Argentina.
22. An anti-Diaz political riot at Guadalajara, Mexico, resulted in wrecking the town. Anti-Moroccan war riot in Barcelona, Spain.

AUGUST.

2. The Russian Emperor Nicholas received as the guest of King Edward VII. of England at Cowes.
5. The Payne tariff bill finally passed the senate; congress adjourned.
12. Samuel R. Van Zandt, ex-governor of Minnesota, elected commander in chief of the G. A. R. at Salt Lake City.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Dr. Frederick A. Cook announced the discovery by him of the north pole on April 21, 1908.
7. Peary cabled from Indian Harbor, Labrador, that he reached the north pole April 6, 1909.
15. President Taft started from Boston on his 13,000 mile trip. Marriage at Dingwall, Scotland, of Miss Anita Stewart of New York to Prince Miguel of Braganza, a claimant to the throne of Portugal.

OCTOBER.

12. American minister to China, Charles R. Crane, recalled from his mission by the secretary of state.
13. Meeting of the provincial assemblies of China under the new constitutional program. Prof. Francisco Ferrer, Spanish revolutionary teacher, executed at Barcelona.
16. President Taft and President Diaz of Mexico met at El Paso, Tex.
21. Cabinet crisis in Spain, result of the execution of Prof. Ferrer, the revolutionist, on Oct. 13.
26. Czar Nicholas made a triumphal entry into Italy, guest of King Victor Emmanuel.

NOVEMBER.

2. Judge William J. Gaynor elected mayor of New York on the Democratic ticket; election a general reverse for Tammany Hall. Municipal reform defeated in San Francisco. Tom Johnson beaten by Herman Baehr in Cleveland mayoralty election.
3. Gold medal voted to Peary for having reached the north pole by the National Geographic society.
10. President Taft reached Washington at the end of his trip.
30. British house of lords rejected the Liberal budget by a vote of 350 to 75.

DECEMBER.

1. The state department handed Senor Rodriguez, Nicaraguan charge d'affaires in Washington, his passports, virtually demanding the organization of a new government to replace Zelaya's.
6. Regular session 61st congress opened. William J. Calhoun of Chicago appointed minister to China.
7. President Taft's first annual message presented to the congress.
13. Judge H. H. Lurton appointed justice of the United States supreme court.
16. President Zelaya placed his resignation in the hands of the Nicaraguan congress.
23. Prince Albert formally succeeded to the Belgian throne.

WORK OF THE FLAMES

JANUARY.

17. Loss of $300,000 by the burning of 348 autos in storage in Boston.
19. Loss of nearly $700,000 by fire in the woolen mills at North Chelmsford, Mass.
22. Fire on the wharfs of Galveston caused loss of $500,000.
29. Loss of $600,000 in a department store fire in St. Paul.

APRIL.

3. Fire in Fort Worth, Tex., wiped out ten blocks and property valued at $5,000,000; 6 deaths.
11. Fatal fire in the business section of Lenox, Mass.; 6 deaths; loss nearly $300,000.
14. Fire destroyed 3 churches, 40 dwellings and a business block in Rochester, N. Y.; loss nearly $500,000.

MAY.

18. A $1,500,000 fire in Akron, O.
31. Loss of $1,000,000 by the burning of the Nevada grain docks at Port Costa, Cal.

JUNE.

24. Fort William Henry hotel, noted hostelry on Lake George, burned; loss about $250,000.

AUGUST.

10. Monticello, N. Y., a popular summer resort, nearly destroyed by fire; loss about $1,000,000.
22. Fire in the business district of Decatur, Ill., caused a loss of $1,000,000.

DECEMBER.

2. Flames destroyed 5 buildings in the business district of Baltimore; loss estimated at about $1,000,000.
9. Fire in the business district of Kalamazoo, Mich., caused a loss of $750,000.
12. The Racine Manufacturing company's plant and other buildings burned at Racine, Wis.; loss $650,000.

GAMES AND RACES

MARCH.

2. Oro Morningstar won the championship of the world at 18.2 balk line billiards, defeating George F. Slosson, the 18.1 champion, in New York city; final score, 500 to 214.
22. Opening of the Ormond-Daytona beach auto race. David Bunce Brown, driving a Benz car, lowered the amateur record for 10 miles to 5 minutes 15 seconds; previous record 6 minutes 15 seconds.

APRIL.

3. Oxford won the 66th annual varsity race on the Thames, beating Cambridge by 8 lengths. Henri St. Yves of France won the international Marathon for professionals in New York.

MAY.

8. St. Yves won the International Derby in New York, covering 26 miles and 385 yards in 2 hours, 44 minutes and 5 seconds.
13. King James won the Metropolitan handicap at Belmont park, New York.
26. King Edward's Minoru won the English Derby.

JUNE.

8. King James won the Brooklyn handicap at Gravesend.
5. Balloon race start at Indianapolis, Ind.
13. W. K. Vanderbilt's Negofol won the French Derby at Chantilly.
24. Fitzherbert won the Suburban handicap at Sheepshead Bay.
27. Verdun, Rothschild owner, won the Grand Prix over the Longchamps course, near Paris.

JULY.

1. Harvard won the varsity race over Yale at New London.
2. Cornell won the varsity eight oared race at Poughkeepsie.
6. The champion polo cup, which had been held in England 23 years, won back by the Meadowbrook (Long Island) polo team.
8. The Belgian crew won the Grand Challenge cup at Henley, England, defeating the Cambridge crew.

SEPTEMBER.

7. The Taft cup trophy in the German-American sonderklasse yacht races won by the American yacht Joyette of Marblehead, Mass.

OCTOBER.

8. Detroit won the pennant in the American Baseball league.
7. Pittsburg won the National Baseball league pennant.
13. A. Holland Forbes won the Lahm cup in the balloon race from St. Louis, landing near Richmond, Va., and covering 781¼ miles in 19 hours and 15 minutes.
5. Pittsburg (National Baseball league) won the world's championship from Detroit (American Baseball league) at Detroit. Jack Johnson defeated Stanley Ketchel in 12 rounds for the heavyweight championship at San Francisco.

Jack Johnson.

17. Henri St. Yves won the Marathon Derby at Seattle in 2 hours, 32 minutes and 39 seconds.
30. Vanderbilt cup race won by H. F. Grant, driving a 60 horsepower Alco car an average of 62.8 miles an hour for 278.08 miles. Pennsylvania beat Carlisle Indians at football, 25 to 6, on Franklin field. Chicago beat Minnesota at football, 20 to 6, at Minneapolis.

NOVEMBER.

13. Yale defeated Princeton, 17 to 0, at New Haven. Michigan defeated Pennsylvania, 12 to 6, at Philadelphia. Game between Cornell and Chicago at Ithaca resulted in a score of 6 to 6. Minnesota won the western football conference title from Wisconsin by 34 to 0 at Madison.
20. Brown defeated Carlisle Indians at football, 21 to 8, in New York. Yale beat Harvard, 8 to 0, in Cambridge. Michigan won the all western football title from Minnesota, 15 to 6, at Minneapolis.
29. James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson signed to box for the heavyweight championship, "45 rounds or more."

DECEMBER.

3. Calvin Demarest won the 18.2 balk line billiard title from George Sutton in New York.
11. John Clarke and Walter Rutt won the 6 day cycle race, covering 2,660 miles 1 lap, at Madison Square Garden, New York.

STORM AND FLOOD

JANUARY.

23. 60 villages destroyed and 6,000 people killed by an earthquake in Persia.
30. Severe earthquake shocks in Spain.

FEBRUARY.

23. 13 killed and scores injured by a tornado which swept over eastern Arkansas.

MARCH.

8. 29 killed and 74 injured in a tornado at Brinkley, Ark.
10. Cyclone wrecked 100 houses at Cuthbert, Ga.; 6 deaths.

APRIL.

7. 18 deaths in a hurricane which swept the middle west from Mississippi to Pennsylvania.
21. 7 persons killed and property valued at $1,000,000 ruined by a windstorm at Cleveland.
30. Over 200 persons killed and millions in property destroyed by tornadoes which swept the south, including Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

MAY.

29. Many lives lost in a cyclone which swept over North Dakota and western Minnesota. 22 persons killed and 40 injured in Oklahoma by tornadoes.
30. Over 30 persons killed and upward of 100 injured in a windstorm at Zephyr, Tex.

JUNE.

10. 11 persons killed and scores injured in a series of tornadoes which swept over Texas.
11. 100 deaths in an earthquake which ruined the towns of St. Cannat and Rognes, France.

JULY.

1. Severe earthquake shocks at Reggio and Messina, scene of the devastation in December, 1908.
15. 300 persons killed by an earthquake in southern Greece.
18. 16 persons killed and 75 injured by a sudden storm in New York.
21. 21 persons killed in a hurricane which swept over the gulf of Mexico and struck Galveston and the neighboring coast.
30. Destructive earthquake shocks at Acapulco and Chilpancingo, Mexico.
31. Mexico City shaken by earthquake.

AUGUST.

28. Floods at Monterey, Mexico, caused a loss of over 10,000 lives and destroyed property valued at $30,000,000.

SEPTEMBER.

19. Beginning of a West India hurricane which created wide havoc on the northern gulf coast; heavy loss of life and great damage to property.

OCTOBER.

9. A West India hurricane devastated the west coast of Cuba, nearly wrecked Key West and swept up the Florida and Carolina coasts.
21. Earthquake at Catania, Sicily; Vesuvius again active.

NOVEMBER.

5. Beginning of a rainstorm in the island of Jamaica, which caused many deaths, and the destruction by landslides, wrecks of shipping and inundation of property estimated at $7,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

JANUARY.

19. Centenary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe celebrated.

FEBRUARY.

6. The cruising battleship fleet sailed from Gibraltar, homeward bound.
12. Centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln celebrated.
15. Memorial services for United States seamen who perished on the Maine in Havana harbor on this date in 1898 held in Arlington National cemetery.
19. Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, R. N., commander of the antarctic expedition, planted the Union Jack at latitude 82.23, about 111 miles from the south pole.
22. The battleship fleet reached Hampton Roads. Dr. W. T. Bull, noted surgeon and cancer expert, died in Savannah.

MARCH.

4. The publishers and one editor of the New York World indicted by the federal grand jury in New York city.
10. Standard Oil acquitted in the railway rebate case.
12. Lieut. Joseph Petrosini, noted Italian detective in New York, assassinated at Palermo, Italy.
21. Count Zeppelin's dirigible airship created a world's record by carrying 27 persons 150 miles.

APRIL.

6. Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., planted the stars and stripes at the north pole.
22. Hans Anderson, survivor of the crew of the famous Monitor in the fight with the Merrimac March 9, 1862, died in Brooklyn; aged 85.
24. Peter Fenelon Collier, founder of Collier's Weekly and a patron of outdoor sports, died in New York city; aged 60.
30. Daughter born to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

Robert E. Peary.

MAY.

3. The "commodity clause" of the Hepburn act declared constitutional by the United States supreme court.
killing of William E. Annis.
26. Maj. Israel C. Greene, the captor of John Brown at Harpers Ferry in 1859, died at Mitchell, S. D.; aged 85.

JUNE.

1. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition opened at Seattle.
22. Daughter born to Queen Victoria of Spain.

JULY.

3. The Champlain tercentenary celebration commemorating the discovery of Lake Champlain began on the Vermont shores of the lake.
14. Weston arrived in San Francisco, having accomplished a total distance of 3,895 miles in about 106 days, beginning at New York March 15.
18. Passenger traffic opened between New York and Jersey City through the Hudson and Manhattan terminal tubes.
25. Louis Bleriot, French aeronaut, crossed from Calais, France, to Dover, England, in an aeroplane, covering the distance (21 miles) in about 40 minutes.
26. Orville Wright made a new aeroplane record by remaining in flight 1 hour, 12 minutes and 36 seconds at Fort Myer.
31. Orville Wright made the required speed record for the army aeroplane at Fort Myer, flying an average of 42.5 miles an hour in a 10 mile flight. The Chinese vice consul, Lock Wing, shot dead in New York by a Chinaman. 200 rioters summarily tried, convicted and executed at Barcelona, Spain.

AUGUST.

2. "Lincoln" pennies went into circulation.
8. Paulhan made a new height record for aeroplanes, varying from 200 feet to 450 feet, at Douai, France.
Centenary of the birth of Alfred Tennyson celebrated.
7. Roger Sommer of France beat Wilbur Wright's duration record of 2 hours, 20 minutes and 57 seconds by 6 minutes and 13 seconds at Mourmelon-Le-Grand, France.
13. Cross country aeroplane record of 12 miles in 19½ minutes made at Mineola, N. Y., by C. F. Willard.
19. Walter Wellman ascended in his dirigible balloon at Spitzbergen, bound for the north pole, meeting with an accident after traveling 36 miles, which indefinitely postponed the trip.
21. Opening of the aeroplane races at Rheims, France.
22. 8 killed and many injured in a strikers' riot at the Pressed Steel Car company's plant at Schoenville, Pa.
23. Glenn H. Curtiss, American aviator, made a speed record at the Rheims races by covering 61-5 miles in 8 minutes 35 2-5 seconds.
25. Paulhan, French aviator, broke all records for length of unbroken flight, including Wilbur Wright's, by remaining in the air 2 hours, 53 minutes and 24 seconds at Rheims.
27. Henry Farman, English aviator, set a new record for heavier than air machines by covering 111.78 miles in 3 hours, 4 minutes and 56 2-5 seconds at Rheims.
28. Glenn H. Curtiss won the international aviator cup at Rheims by traveling at the rate of 46.65 miles an hour and covering 12.42 miles in 15 minutes 50 3-5 seconds.
The Spaniards at Melilla destroyed 100 Moors by exploding mines under their camp.
29. Centenary of the birth of Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated.

SEPTEMBER.

4. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the arctic explorer, who left civilization in the summer of 1907, landed at Copenhagen.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

8. Capt. F. S. Cody, an American in the British service, made a cross country aeroplane flight of 40 miles, covered in 1 hour and 3 minutes.
21. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, arrived in New York. Peary reached Sydney, Nova Scotia.
25. The Hudson-Fulton celebration opened by a naval parade in New York harbor.
30. The ship Roosevelt, which carried the Peary exploring expedition, arrived at New York from the arctic region.

OCTOBER.

1. Commander Robert E. Peary reached New York. International balloon goal race from Zurich.
2. Orville Wright broke the high flying record by soaring 1,600 feet at Pottsdam. The Mars won the international goal race from Zurich, landing within 600 yards of the goal.
5. Edgar W. Mix, American aeronaut, won the Gordon Bennett cup in the balloon race from Zurich, landing at Warsaw, Poland, after covering 695 miles. Statue of Verrazzano, reputed first discoverer of the Hudson, unveiled in Battery park, New York.
16. Close of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair at Seattle; total attendance about 3,750,000.
19. Opening of the Portola festival, commemorating the discovery in 1769 of the bay of San Francisco.

NOVEMBER.

6. Paulhan, French aviator, made a new record in flight, reaching an altitude of 997 feet at Sandown park, London.
20. Standard Oil trust ordered to dissolve by the eighth United States circuit court, sitting as a court of appeals.
30. Switchmen's strike begun in the northwest.

DECEMBER.

12. P. F. Sheedy, noted sporting man and an authority on art, died in New York city; aged 58.
15. Senator John Raines, father of the Raines hotel law, died at Canandaigua, N. Y. Gen. W. W. Dudley, formerly commissioner of pensions, died in Washington; aged 67.
22. Centenary of the birth of Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, British statesman, called the "Grand Old Man" of England, celebrated.

CONVENTIONS

FEBRUARY.

18. National Congress of Mothers opened in New Orleans.
27. American bowling congress opened in Pittsburg.

MARCH.

29. Southern child labor congress met at New Orleans.
31. The 125th annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church met in Baltimore.

APRIL.

19. National Society Daughters of the American Revolution met in Washington.
26. 5th congress of the International Woman's Suffrage alliance opened in London.
29. 20th annual meeting of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution opened in Baltimore.

MAY.

2. National peace congress met in Chicago.
18. National good roads congress met in Baltimore.

JUNE.

8. Reunion of United Confederate Veterans at Memphis. Meeting of the American Medical association at Atlantic City.
16. International Council of Women met at Toronto.
29. The American Library association met at Bretton Woods, N. H.

JULY.

1. Forty-first annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage association met in Seattle.
6. Convention of the American Institute of Instruction opened at Castine, Me.
7. Anti-vivisection congress opened in London. International convention of the Christian Endeavor met at St. Paul. The Epworth league met in international convention at Seattle.
10. The International Air Navagation exposition opened in Frankfort.
28. World conference of the Y. M. C. A. opened at Barmen-Elberfeld, Germany.

AUGUST.

2. National irrigation congress met at Spokane, Wash. Annual G. A. R. encampment opened in Salt Lake City.
17. The 42d annual convention of the Universal Peace union opened at Mystic, Conn.
30. 6th international trades union congress opened in Paris.

SEPTEMBER.

6. International Esperanto congress opened at Barcelona.
14. The American Bankers' association met in Chicago.

OCTOBER.

22. Annual convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance union opened at Omaha.
24. American Roadmakers' association met at Columbus, O.

NOVEMBER.

8. The American Federation of Labor met in Toronto.

DECEMBER.

28. The 25th anniversary of the American Historical and the American Economic associations celebrated in New York.

DEATHS IN 1909

Noted People Removed During the Year.

AN IMPRESSIVE LIST.

Authors, Scientists, Statesmen, Artists, Soldiers, Sailors and Kings In the World of Finance Appear In the Record—The Roll Includes Royalty, and Civilians of Eminence at Home and Abroad.

JANUARY.

11. Lily, duchess of Marlborough, daughter of the late Commodore Price of the United States navy, in London; aged 51.
14. Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Russian Baltic fleet when annihilated by Togo's ships May, 1905, in the sea of Japan, in St. Petersburg; aged 60.
27. Benoit-Constant Coquelin, noted French actor, in Paris; aged 67.
31. Miss Martha Finley, author of the popular "Elsie Books," at Elkton, Md.; aged 81.

FEBRUARY.

2. John Gilmer Speed, journalist and author, at Mendham, N. J.; aged 66.
8. Catullus Mendes, noted French poet, in Paris.
18. Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the czar of Russia, in St. Petersburg; aged 62.
19. Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N., retired, at Nice, France; aged 66.
21. Carroll D. Wright, soldier, statistician and educator, at Worcester, Mass.; aged 69.
26. Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, noted minister and author, in Brooklyn; aged 87.

MARCH.

1. E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin, well known turfman, at Arcadia, Cal.; aged 81.
6. John H. Starin, pioneer in river and harbor transportation, in New York city; aged 84.
10. Maj. E. L. C. Zalinski, U. S. A., retired, noted inventor and engineer, in New York city; aged 60.
16. Elinor MacCartney Lane, author of "Nancy Stair" and other novels, at Lynchburg, Va.
23. Col. William Lamb, soldier, editor and lawyer, hero of the Confederate defense of Fort Fisher in 1865, at Norfolk, Va.; aged 73.

APRIL.

3. Vice Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet at Santiago in 1898, at Puerta Real, Spain; aged 70.
8. Helena Modjeska, Polish tragedienne, at Bay City, Cal.; aged 68.
9. F. Marion Crawford, novelist, at Sorrento, Italy; aged 55. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, ex-secretary of the interior, in Washington; aged 74.

F. Marion Crawford.

10. Algernon Charles Swinburne, poet and essayist, at Putney, England; aged 72.
14. Ex-United States Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina, at Columbia, S. C.; aged 73.
23. Ex-United States Senator William Stewart of Nevada, in Washington; aged 82.
25. Charles Warren Stoddard, author and educator, in Monterey, Cal.; aged 65.
27. Heinrich Conried, impresario, former director of the Metropolitan Opera House, in Meran, Austria; aged 54.
28. Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook of Vermont, at Brattleboro; aged 96. Olive Logan, formerly an actress, author and lecturer, near Sutton, Surrey, England; aged 70.

MAY.

9. Augusta Evans Wilson, author of "St. Elmo," "Beulah," "Vashti" and other popular novels of southern life, at Mobile, Ala.; aged 74.
15. George Meredith, the English novelist, in London; aged 81.
19. Henry H. Rogers, financier and director of the Standard Oil company, in New York; aged 69.

JUNE.

2. Theodore Barth, noted German editor, publicist and authority on American affairs, at Baden-Baden; aged 60.
6. Col. Alexander Kelly McClure, noted journalist, long prominent in Pennsylvania politics, in Philadelphia; aged 81.
10. Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, distinguished clergyman, author and journalist, chaplain of the United States senate, in Roxbury, Mass.; aged 87.
20. Frederick de Martens, noted Russian scholar and diplomat, delegate to the Portsmouth peace conference in 1905, at St. Petersburg; aged 64.
24. Sarah Orne Jewett, noted writer of stories of New England life, at South Berwick, Me.; aged 60.
30. Carrie Burnham Kilgore, pioneer woman lawyer, at Swarthmore, Pa.; aged 72.

JULY.

11. Prof. Simon Newcomb, noted astronomer, mathematician and traveler, in Washington; aged 74.
13. Frederick Philsterer, civil war veteran and noted military writer and statistician, at Albany, N. Y.; aged 73. Louis Loeb, American artist and illustrator, at Canterbury, N. H.; aged 43.
18. Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, at Varese, Lombardy; aged 61.
20. Rosa Nouchette Cary, popular English novelist, in London.
25. Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge, daughter of President Zachary Taylor and mistress of the White House during his term, at Winchester, Va.; aged 85.

AUGUST.

16. Lady Alma-Tadema, wife of the celebrated painter Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema and herself an artist of note, in London.
18. Sir Theodore Martin, English author and poet, in London; aged 93.
27. George Manville Fenn, English novelist of the old school, in London; aged 78.

SEPTEMBER.

4. Clyde Fitch, the playwright, at Chalons-sur-Marne, France; aged 44.
7. Henry B. Blackwell, anti-slaverist and pioneer woman suffragist, in Boston; aged 84. Gen. James Shackleford, veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, at Port Huron, Mich.; aged 82.
8. Joel B. Erhardt, noted lawyer and political leader, in New York city; aged 70. Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., retired, in New York city; aged 65.
9. Gen. Edward M. McCook, a civil war veteran and one of the "fighting McCooks" of Ohio, in Chicago; aged 64.
12. William Lloyd Garrison, son and namesake of the great anti-slavery leader and himself a widely known reformer and publicist, at Lexington, Mass.; aged 71.
14. Mayo Williamson Hazeltine, noted book reviewer and author, at Atlantic City; aged 65.
15. Baron Tweedmouth, late first lord of the British admiralty, in London; aged 60.
21. Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota, at Rochester, Minn.; aged 49.
22. Robert Hoe 3d, head of the noted firm of printing press manufacturers of New York and London, in London; aged 70. "Major" Nadina Nutt, last male survivor of Barnum's celebrated midget troupe, at Dorchester, Mass.; aged 63. Henrietta Chanfrau, an old time actress who supported Forrest and the Booths, at Burlington, N. J.; aged 78.

OCTOBER.

4. Albert Pulitzer, founder of the New York Journal and brother of Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World, in Vienna; aged 58.
17. W. L. Buchanan, former American minister to Panama, in London.
19. Cesare Lombroso, noted Italian criminologist and alienist, at Turin; aged 73.
21. Patrick Henry McCarren, Democratic leader in Brooklyn borough, New York, in that city.
25. Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. A., retired, noted military writer, in Paris; aged 77.
26. Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., retired, a naval hero of the civil war, in New York city; aged 77. Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, U. S. A., retired, at Burlington, Vt.; aged 79. Prince Hirobumi Ito, distinguished Japanese statesman, former resident general of Korea, assassinated at Harbin, Manchuria, by a Korean.

NOVEMBER.

4. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. A., retired, civil war and Spanish war veteran, in Washington; aged 75.
5. William Torrey Harris, noted philosopher and former United States commissioner of education, at Providence, R. I.; aged 74.
8. Lionel Brough, once noted comedian, in London.
18. Richard Watson Gilder, author and editor of the Century Magazine, in New York city; aged 66.

Richard Watson Gilder.

19. William M. Laffan, editor of the New York Sun, at Lawrence, N. Y.; aged 61.
20. Consuelo, dowager duchess of Manchester (nee Yznaga), called the most influential American woman in England, in London; aged 61.
23. David A. De Armond, one of the oldest and best known Democratic members of congress, at Butler, Mo.; aged 65.

DECEMBER.

4. Princess Waldemar, noted member of the royal family of Denmark, at Copenhagen.
5. George Crocker, capitalist, in New York city; aged 53.
10. Red Cloud, once notorious as the fighting chief of the Sioux, at Pine Ridge reservation; aged 86.
17. King Leopold II. of Belgium, at Brussels; aged 74.
18. Gen. Green B. Raum, civil war veteran, congressman and former commissioner of pensions, in Chicago; aged 80. Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch, uncle of the czar of Russia, at Cannes, France; aged 77.

DISASTERS AT SEA

JANUARY.

22. White Star liner Republic rammed by the Italian liner Florida off Nantucket; 6 deaths and remarkable rescue of over 2,000 passengers before the Republic sank.

FEBRUARY.

20. The Hamburg-South America liner Presidente Roca burned off Peninsula Valdes; loss (owners' report) 20 lives, (press reports) 265 of the passengers and crew.

JULY.

12. 14 sailors of the steamer J. B. Cowle drowned when that vessel collided with the Isaac M. Scott in Lake Superior off Whitefish Point light.
14. The British submarine C 11 sunk in collision with the steamship Eddystone off Hailsborough lightship; 13 of the crew drowned.

AUGUST.

24. The North German Lloyd steamer Schlesien collided with the Argentine excursion steamer Columbia in Montevideo harbor and sank her with a loss of over 150 passengers.

OCTOBER.

25. Steamer Bessin, from Glasgow, wrecked off the Maine coast; 20 lives lost.

NOVEMBER.

14. 100 deaths at the sinking of the Pacific liner La Seyne after collision near Singapore.
27. The coasting steamer Argo wrecked off Tillamook, Ore.; 14 lives lost.

DECEMBER.

3. Steamer Elian Varnin wrecked in the Mersey; 12 passengers and 21 of the crew lost. Steamer Thistlemor lost in Barnstable bay; 10 sailors drowned.
10. 8 lives lost by the foundering of car ferry Marquette and Bessemer No. 2 on Lake Erie.

ACCIDENTS ON LAND

JANUARY.

10. 35 miners killed by gas explosion in Leiter's colliery at Ziegler, Ill.
12. Explosion in the Lick Branch mine, Bluefield, W. Va., caused the death of 100 miners.
14. Firedamp explosion in the Anka coal mine at Vesprim, Hungary, caused the death of 240 men.
16. 2 killed and many injured in a collision on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad near Dotsero, Colo.
21. By explosion and fire in the temporary crib of a tunnel under Lake Michigan off Chicago about 70 workmen lost their lives.

FEBRUARY.

15. Between 250 and 300 persons burned to death and scores injured in a fire which destroyed the Flores theater in Acapulco, Mexico.

MAY.

12. Explosion of 1,600 pounds of dynamite in the stone quarries at South Bethlehem, near Albany, N. Y., caused a loss of 20 lives.

JUNE.

20. 16 persons killed and 42 injured in a head-on collision of electric cars at Chesterton, Ind.

AUGUST.

14. 9 killed and 50 hurt in a head-on collision on the Denver and Rio Grande near Colorado Springs, Colo.

SEPTEMBER.

25. French dirigible military balloon Republique wrecked near Moulins and 4 officers on board killed.

OCTOBER.

5. 30 deaths caused by a mine explosion at Nanaimo, B. C.

NOVEMBER.

5. 16 injured on the battleship North Dakota by the explosion of a boiler tube during a speed test.
13. Explosion in the St. Paul Coal company's mine near Cherry, Ill., resulted in the death of nearly 200 miners.

DECEMBER.

15. 14 killed and over 30 hurt in a wreck on the Southern railway near Rohlsville, N. C.
17. 6 operatives killed in a factory fire in Philadelphia.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

J. J. Jorlick—Mayor.
Leslie M. Fowler, City Clerk.
W. C. Clemons—Treasurer.
John Liesler H. C. Kerston—Assessors.

CITY OF BURLINGTON OFFICIALS.

H. E. Zimmermann—Mayor.
Joseph Rittman—City Treasurer.
L. J. Jirchm—City Clerk.
Nicholas Cliff—Assessor.

VILLAGE OF CORLISS.

John Hoyer—President.
A. G. Cady—Clerk.
D. C. Worthington—Assessor.
Charles Philippo—Treasurer.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE.

J. S. Blakey—President.
J. C. Drury—Clerk.
George Weller—Assessor.
Frank Dunkirk—Treasurer.

VILLAGE OF WATERFORD.

Wm. Shenkenberg—President.
Christian Borgor—Clerk.
F. B. Tyndall—Assessor.
Aug. Bucholtz—Treasurer.

TOWN OF BURLINGTON.

Charles McCumber—Chairman, P. O. Burlington.
D. A. Warren—Clerk, R. R. No. 15, Burlington.
Den Kelterhagen—Treasurer, Burlington.
Joseph Yanney—Assessor, Burlington.

TOWN OF CALEDONIA.

W. C. Smith—Chairman, R. R. No. 1, Racine.
J. W. Trumbull—Clerk, R. R. No. 1, Racine.
Louis Pishney—Treasurer, R. R. No. 1, Racine.
John Smader—Assessor, R. R. No. 11, Franksville.

TOWN OF DOVER.

Matt Lavin—Chairman, R. R. No. 15, Kansasville.
Charles McManus—Clerk, R. F. D. No. 6, Union Grove.
Wm. Huckstorf—Treasurer, Waterford.
Wm. G. Harry—Assessor, R. R. No. 15, Kansasville.

TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT.

Geo. C. Peterson—Chairman, West Racine.
E. E. Lewis—Clerk, R. R. No. 4, Racine.
DeGrove Bull—Treasurer, R. R. No. 4, Racine.
P. E. Kimpel—Assessor, R. R. No. 3, Racine.

TOWN OF NORWAY.

J. A. Anderson—Chairman, R. R. No. 23, Waterford.
John B. Overson—Clerk, R. R. No. 23, Waterford.
Ed. Jacobson—Treasurer, R. R. No. 23, Waterford.
Albert Hanson—Assessor, R. R. No. 23, Waterford.

TOWN OF RAYMOND.

Martin Christianson—Chairman, R. R. No. 10, Franksville.
W. G. Shumway—Clerk, R. R. No. 12, Caledonia.
Matt. Mathiason—Treasurer, R. R. No. 10, Caledonia.
Harry Spillum—Assessor, North Cape.

TOWN OF ROCHESTER.

George Ela—Chairman.
William M. Ela—Clerk, Rochester.
John Lehman—Treasurer, Rochester.
Samuel Prout—Assessor.

TOWN OF WATERFORD.

G. W. Healy—Chairman, R. R. No. 22, Burlington.
Elmer Hulbert—Clerk, Waterford.
G. D. Albee—Treasurer, Waterford.
Bert Miller—Assessor, Honey Creek, Wis., R. R. No. 1.

TOWN OF YORKVILLE.

William E. Tucker—Chairman, Union Grove.
Thos. H. Skewes—Clerk, R. R. No. 6, Union Grove.
Ben Vyvyan—Treasurer, R. R. No. 6, Union Grove.
John F. Welsh—Assessor, R. F. D. No. 6, Union Grove.

JUDICIAL AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Judge of Circuit Court—S. B. Belden.
Clerk of Circuit Court—L. F. Owen.
Deputy Clerk of Court—Helen L. Blythe.
Judge of Probate Court—May W. Hack.
Register in Probate—Minnie Heck.
Judge of Municipal Court—William Smiedinghoff Jr.
Clerk of Municipal Court—Geo. A. Kehl.
County Treasurer—W. J. Hart.
Register of Deeds—James Bolton.
Deputy Register of Deeds—Amy McAvoy.
Assistant Deputy Register of Deeds—Mabel Terry.
County Clerk—Carl E. Nelson.
Deputy Clerk—Dorothy Nelson.
District Attorney—Fulton Thompson.
Sheriff—Gustav Derricks.
Undersheriff—Joe Patrick.
County Surveyor—T. H. Knight.
Coroner—Jonas Hoyle.
Supervisor of Assessment—W. H. Drew.
Co. Supt. of Schools—G. J. Zimmerman, P. O., Union Grove.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR.

Eastern District—Peter Myers, Racine.
Middle District—C. H. Thompson, Union Grove.
Western District—S. M. Heinardy, Burlington.

PURCHASING AGENT.

Peter Myers, Racine.

KEEPER OF COUNTY HOUSE.

J. H. Hankinson, Union Grove.

COUNTY POOR PHYSICIANS.

Eastern District—Dr. Schnetz, Racine.
Burlington District—W. A. Prouty, Burlington.
Western District—Chas. Flett, Waterford.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Robert Bell—Racine.
S. W. Guthrie, Racine.
Andrew Hass—Burlington.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

D. F. Griswold, Racine.
H. C. Williams, Union Grove.
W. E. Hoyt, Rochester.

TRUSTEES OF INSANE ASYLUM.

President—William Shenkenberg, Waterford.
Sec

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS

Happenings of Interest Gathered for the Benefit of Our Readers

Correspondents must sign their names to letters sent to this office

Norway

Norway, Jan. 8.

Ed. and Carl Hanson came out from Milwaukee to spend New Years at their home here.

Miss Molly Rolfson is visiting friends and relatives at Tichigan.

The Misses Naomi and Ruth Anderson from Wind Lake visited a few days at their uncle's Ed. Anderson.

Miss Emma Hansen spent New Year's visiting friends at Burlington.

Mrs. A. C. Nelson and daughter Maggie, left Friday for Winchester, Wis., where they expect to visit a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Weltzene of Tichigan, spent Sunday at Albert Malchin's.

Mrs. K. Mathias and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hansen and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hanson were all pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. G. Gunderson last Sunday.

Abe Ebert is having a siege of the grip.

Christ. Huckstorf of Milwaukee, is spending part of his vacation visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Krogstad and two children and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Anderson and son, visited at the home of Albert Anderson on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wall spent New Year's visiting relatives in Racine.

Mrs. Spillum of North Cape, visited a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Ebert.

Raymond

Raymond, Jan. 10.

The past week has been the coldest of the winter, the mercury dropping to 20 degrees below zero. Many are calling for coal, but on account of the blockade, none of the country dealers have coal in stock.

On January 6, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Myron Hunter. Mother and child are doing well.

Grandpa Hunter is confined to his bed with illness.

Messrs. Arthur and Oscar Zintgraf have rented their father's farm for the coming year.

Miss Lizzie Wilson is spending a few weeks at the home of Myron Hunter.

John Guth spent Saturday in Milwaukee.

Mr. Vincent of Waukesha spent two days with the Shumways the past week. He put in an improved DeLavalve Separator for them.

On account of the stormy weather and impassable roads, taxes were not paid as promptly as other years.

Mr. and Mrs. De Groat and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. DeVrice on Sunday.

Owen West who has been very ill is convalescent.

Anthony Armer and Virgil Dawson, spent a few days in Chicago last week.

George Anderson and Jake Steffenson spent Tuesday of last week in Racine. Coming home they found the roads so blockaded they had to leave their sleighs in the road and go home with their horses.

Dover

Dover, Jan. 10.

Miss Annie Hillman entertained Miss Radtke of Lake Geneva and Miss Thompson of Springfield recently.

Mrs. J. Dietrich and Miss Winnifred Davis of Racine, spent last Friday with R. B. Wilson and family.

The Misses Edith and Mina McEachron visited last week with Mrs. Sanders and family.

Mrs. Fred Anderson spent part of last week with Racine friends.

Thomas Parks of Merrimac, Wis., spent a few days last week with J. Wagner and family.

Otto Madison of Chicago is visiting with Fred Anderson and family.

Miss Effie Wagner spent last week with Sylvania friends.

Those who attended the funeral of Mrs. McNamara in Kenosha last Saturday were B. Gleason and family, M. Gleason and family, R. O'Niel and family, Mike O'Niel and D. McCarthy.

Union Grove

Union Grove, Jan. 10.

Miss Edith Morey made Racine a visit Friday.

Mrs. Bernard Griffith was shopping at Milwaukee Thursday.

A masquerade dancing party is to be given at the Dixon hall Friday evening, Jan. 14th.

J. Z. Collier was a Chicago visitor on Saturday.

Little improvement is noticeable in the condition of Ernest Moe.

Edith Meredith who has been poorly for a long time, is in a very critical condition at the present writing.

Mrs. Tom Buchan of Burlington was calling on friends here Friday.

Ethel Griffith was a Milwaukee visitor Thursday.

John Murdock, who has been quite sick with a severe cold, is reported to be much better.

Mrs. R. W. Smith and daughter Lois, were Milwaukee visitors Friday.

William Harry of Kansasville, who has been quite sick for the past few weeks, is reported better.

North Cape

North Cape, Jan. 8.

After a few days spent in Chicago, Martin Skarie has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Rygh entertained quite a party of relatives on Sunday, the occasion being the christening of their baby daughter.

The Raymond Town Insurance meeting elected the following directors for the ensuing year: J. H. Kamper, David Raney, Walter Shumway, H. Kastenson, and Martin Christensen.

The Shuman and Christensen families went to Racine Tuesday to attend the Fink-Christensen wedding, returning home the next day.

Henry Shuman is spending the week with Chicago relatives.

Miss Amanda Ebert and friend of Norway, visited Sunday at Mrs. Geo. Spillum's.

Tuesday evening Dr. Hanson, Chris Sorenson and Alfred Andrewson took the car at Durham to go into Milwaukee to a meeting of Knights of Pythias. On account of the snow storm they did not reach the city until five o'clock a. m.

The annual meeting of the patrons of the co-operative creamery was held Thursday afternoon in M. W. A. hall. They elected the following directors for this year: P. H. Adland, James English, Martin Christenson, Harry Spillum and Hans Christenson.

The Modern Woodmen of this place will have a public installation of officers and their annual oyster supper Friday evening, Jan. 14, in M. W. A. hall. There will be a short program before the supper. All are cordially invited.

Miss Amanda Andrewson has gone to the Cream City for a ten days' visit.

Miss Maggie Rygh has been spending the week in Milwaukee.

A daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Kotvis (nee Nora Smith) at Kneeland, the first of the week.

Edward Frederickson from Dakota, is a guest of relatives in this vicinity.

John Kime, who has been very low for over a week is now lying at the point of death.

The infant son of Rufus Walderon is very low with no hope of recovery.

Roy Mahaffy visited in Milwaukee last week.

Silver Lake

Silverlake, Jan. 10.

Miss Lera Runyard called on relatives here Sunday.

Miss Belle Cragg of Evanston, visited friends here this week.

Mrs. Stoffer spent Tuesday in Burlington.

Ted Wilcox and wife called on relatives here Friday.

Mrs. A. Mathews visited at Burlington last week.

Miss Mae Termes of Chicago visited her parents recently.

Mrs. C. W. Davis of Fox River, spent Sunday here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Runkel visited at John Saliarn's.

Miss Elsie Bernhoeft is visiting her sisters in Chicago.

Mrs. Ben Sanberg was a Burlington caller Wednesday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schwartz on Saturday.

Rev. N. F. Clark returned to his home at Neenah after spending a week in our village.

Kneeland

Kneeland, Jan. 10.

John Fohr made a trip to Milwaukee on Friday of last week, but found the roads in very poor condition for teaming.

Owen West, who has been confined to his bed for the past week, suffering from catarrh of the stomach, is on the gain. His brother Stephen, has been caring for him.

Walter Gramse spent Sunday with his parents.

Farmers are busy paying their taxes.

Derrick West made a flying trip to Milwaukee on Saturday.

Mr. Bublitz spent Sunday in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. De Grott took dinner with their daughter, Mrs. Luke De Vertice on Sunday.

Mrs. Hawks of Chicago, who has been spending some time with Mrs. August Harenge was called home by the sudden death of her grandson.

Herzog's Corners

Herzog's Corners, Jan. 10.

Geo. Smith is visiting with relatives in Iowa.

Albion Andre was a caller at F. Kronmiller's Friday.

Peter Nielson who has been working at Kenosha is spending a few days home, on account of his wife's illness.

Melborn Topping and Miss Edith Smith were united in marriage at Corliss, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Schneider. They expect to make their home at Barrington, Ill. At present they are spending a few days at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Smith.

Mr. Kronmiller was a visitor at Wm. Haigh's of Sylvania Tuesday.

Henry Herzog and son Leslie transacted business at Corliss Saturday.

Thos. Paddock was a visitor at his father's, Edwin Paddock, Saturday.

Mr. Stevens, who delivers milk to the Racine Pure Milk Co., had the misfortune to tip his load of milk over last Friday.

Corliss

Corliss, Jan. 10.

The oyster supper given by the M. W. A. Friday evening was well attended, and everybody reports a very good time.

The farmers around here are busy shipping cabbage, and they are receiving from sixteen to eighteen dollars per ton.

Dr. Valentine, who underwent an operation on his ears at St. Luke's hospital at Racine, has returned home and is improving rapidly.

Miss Irene Morgan was taken sick with scarlet fever while visiting relatives in Milwaukee one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Christensen have returned from their wedding trip and will start housekeeping in one of Paul Andersen's flats.

Charles Seyferth of Racine attended the oyster supper at the Woodman hall Friday evening.

Mrs. Broidy is sick at her home on Wisconsin street.

E. B. Nelson had business in Corliss Friday.

Everybody is busy these days trying to keep their sidewalks clean.

Mr. Root, with the Kalamazoo Blanket Co., called on Corliss merchants one day last week.

Mike Klinkhammer of Somers had business in Corliss Friday.

Peter Hansen has moved his family to Thompsonville where he has rented a large farm.

Al., Frank and Joe Blanchard have returned to their homes in Genesee after spending a few days visiting Corliss relatives.

F. I. Lingsweiler, Jr., is fitting up a cozy little home for himself and wife on Second street.

The much talked of automobile factory has not been started yet, but it is hoped when the weather gets better we will see the starting of a mammoth building which is to be built along the Racine and Southwestern line, extending east.

Mrs. M. A. Brown was a Racine visitor Friday.

Mrs. D. C. Worthington who has been quite sick since New Year's day, is rapidly improving.

Somers

Somers, Wis., Jan. 10.

A large number of the Modern Woodmen of Somers Camp 828, with their families, attended the oyster supper and social gathering at the hall last Friday evening. A royal time is reported by all present.

Frank M. Miller, our town treasurer, will collect taxes at Bullamore's store Tuesday, January 18.

Mr. Lawrence E. Ozanne is serving as juryman in the municipal court in session in Kenosha.

Owing to the severe snow storm of last Tuesday Mr. Erickson, mail carrier on route No. 37, was unable to make the entire trip on Wednesday.

Lyman J. Strong visited with Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Briggs in Milwaukee on Wednesday.

Mrs. Otto Tabbert of Franksville spent the latter part of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Myron A. Gould.

Twenty below zero was reported in this section on Friday morning.

John Herzog purchased nine horses in Chicago last week.

Jacob Jenson of Joliet, Ill., is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Jenson.

Miss Delia Bishop departed for Fox Lake Tuesday morning, where she will visit with her sister, Mrs. Hurg, for some time.

Dr. L. P. Valentine who has been ill at St. Mary's hospital in Racine for some time, has been removed to his home at Corliss. His many friends in Somers are pleased to know that he is recovering.

On Saturday evening, January 29 an entertainment will be given at Woodmen hall under the auspices of the Presbyterian society. The program will be given by Rev. Zideman, elocutionist; Mr. Campbell of Chicago, a noted violinist, and Mrs. George Belting, soloist.

CABBAGE FACES ADVANCE.

Last Year's Record of $50 a Ton May Be Touched.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—This week cabbage took another jump to $20 a ton for fine Danish, and it might go higher. At the storage houses in western New York shippers are charging $25 a ton, which they have no difficulty in getting for good stock. Country shippers predict $30 before February 1. A year ago at this time the cabbage in the country was bringing $30 and was comparatively as high in the market here.

The cabbage crop for last winter was considerably short and before the season closed it went to $50 a ton here in March. There seems to be no reason why it will not go to that point.

There is a limited supply in western New York and the western sections which ship cabbage are comparatively bare. The west must get supplies from New York state. This is going to make firm prices all season. Kraut manufacturers have not secured their ordinary supplies, and they are active buyers in every section.

BIG DEMAND FOR CABBAGE.

SOMERS, Wis., Jan. 11.—M. A. Rasmussen of the Somers Produce Co., says the cabbage outlet is large and stocks becoming limited. They are compelled to draw on stocks stored in Chicago to make prompt shipments, as warehouse stock cannot be drawn on fast enough. The price is higher than Mr. Rasmussen predicted a month ago, and it is easy to get $25 a ton f. o. b. loading stations. Orders are coming from eastern and southwestern points that never before have drawn on this section. A month ago Mr. Rasmussen predicted $20 by Jan. 1. He says he won't try to predict the price by March 1, but will not be surprised at $60 a ton.

Ives Grove

Ives Grove, Jan. 10.

The annual meeting of the Yorkville-Mt. Pleasant Mutual Fire Insurance company was held here last Tuesday afternoon. The officers of the preceding year were all re-elected, and after the usual routine business was transacted the meeting adjourned.

Vyvyan Bros., of Yorkville, filled the ice house for the Kearney-Roesiller Co., last week.

Miss Elsie Criplean has gone to Racine to spend the winter.

Mr. Chris Nelson has been daily engaged in drawing baled alfalfa hay to town the past week.

R. E. Roberts is conducting farmers' institutes in the vicinity of Oshkosh this week.

Mr. Easton of Chicago is spending a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. Chas. B. Hayes of this place.

Miss Alma Voge is under the physician's care.

C. Algernon Johnson of Sylvania visited friends here today.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ferber entertained about sixty of their friends at a reception Thursday evening.

Arthur Christianson attended dancing school at Union Grove Wednesday night.

Christ Olson is visiting friends at Cherry Valley, Ill.

The young folks of this place are planning a sleigh ride party Wednesday evening.

Roy Fritchen entertained the Bachelor's club at schafskopf Wednesday evening.

Fire Marshal Nelson made an inspection of the various public buildings of this place Thursday and reports same in good condition in matter of fire protection.

CABBAGE PLANTS HURT.

Freeze at Young's Island Will Cut Down Spring's Supply.

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YOUNG'S ISLAND, S. C., Jan. 11.—When the thermometer went down to 18 and 19 degrees above zero at the opening of the year, cabbage growers were much alarmed, but the cold was followed by a rain which was much needed. Wm. C. Geraty Co., one of the large plant men here, report that the cabbage which was transplanted to the fields to grow, the regular crop for early market has not been seriously injured.

These plants were practically dormant because of severe cold weather preceding the freeze.

With cabbage plants it was different. The early plants which were not sufficiently large for shipment are not injured, but younger plants which are grown from seed of later sowing to grow plants for shipment during February and March have been seriously damaged and some fields were wiped out. In others 30@50 per cent of the plants were killed. At least 60@75 per cent of the young plants in seed beds are gone. This is going to make the supply of cabbage plants for shipment during February and March exceedingly short.

COST OF EGGS.

Impossible to Get Definite Figures—Who Can Give Them?

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Wishing to learn the cost of the production of one dozen eggs, The Produce News appealed to the department of agriculture at Washington. In reply Alfred R. Lee, Junior Animal Husbandman, writes as follows:

"In regard to the cost of producing eggs, a bulletin from Cornell University gives the results of a record of a few hundred hens kept in 1902 as 9.2 cents per dozen for the average feed cost for eggs throughout the year. Some figures published in Farm Poultry give the record of a large number of poultry keepers, which shows the average cost of eggs per dozen in winter as 15c, in summer 8.7c. Under present prices of feed the feed cost alone would be about 11@12c per dozen. We have no figures on the price of eggs to the consumer."

Any reader who has any figures along this line would favor this paper very much if they would send in such information. The discussion of the cost at this time, especially when the government is investigating the high cost of living, would be interesting.

CHARGE CRIMINAL LIBEL

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 10.—James H. Ferris, chairman of the national committee of the People's party and editor of the Joliet Daily News, was arrested today on a charge of criminal libel. The warrant was sworn out by Mayor John Cronin and Police Chief William M. McMasters, who accuse the editor of publishing statements reflecting on their administrations.

LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS

New York Stocks

Reported by E. W. Northrop and Co.
New York, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1909

List of Stocks	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing Jan. 10	Closing Jan. 8
Am. Sugar	122	123	121⅝	121⅝	122
Atchison, com.	122⅜	122⅞	121⅜	121⅜	122⅜
Canadian Pac.	180¼	180¼	180⅛	180⅜	180⅜
Amal. Copper	88⅛	88¼	87⅜	87⅝	88⅝
B. & O. com.	119	119	118	118	119
P. R. T.	79⅜	80⅛	78⅝	78⅞	79⅞
C. M. & St. P.	155⅝	155⅝	153⅞	153⅝	155⅝
Cent.Ltr.com.	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47⅜
C. R. I. & P.	87⅝	87⅝	86⅝	86⅝	87⅝
C. F. & I.	49⅝	49⅝	48¾	48¾	49
C. & G. W.	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago Gas	114⅞	114⅞	113⅝	114	115
Ches. & Ohio	91	91¼	90	90	90⅞
U. S. Steel.com	89¼	89⅜	87¾	87¾	88⅝
U. S. Steel.pfd.	124¾	124⅜	124	124	124⅝
L. & N.	158	158⅛	156¼	156¼	158
Mo. Pac	71	71¼	70⅜	70⅜	71
Norfolk & W.	99⅜	99¾	98	98	99
M. K. T. pfd.	50	50	48¾	48¾	49½
Nor. Pac.	143¼	143⅝	142⅞	142¾	143¼
N. Y. Cent.	124⅜	124⅞	122⅜	122⅜	124⅛
Nat. Lead,com.	89	89	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
Pacific Mail	42	42	41⅛	41⅛	41⅝
Reading, com.	167¾	168⅜	166⅜	166⅞	167⅛
Penn. Ry.	136⅞	136⅜	135⅛	135⅝	136⅝
So. Pac.	136¼	136⅛	135	135	135⅜
Am. Smelter	102	102	100⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Union Pac.com	201⅝	202⅜	199⅜	199⅞	201⅝
Erie, com.	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
Wabash, pfd.	57⅛	57⅛	55¼	55¾	57¼
R. I., com.	47	48	46⅜	47	46⅞
Wis. Cen. pfd.	....	....	....	....	....
Ill. Cent.	146⅞	146⅞	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛

"JACK RABBIT" DAY IN KANSAS.

OBERLIN, Kansas, January 11.—Dec. 28 is known as "Jack Rabbit" day in every township in this county. The jacks have become such a nuisance as to be no longer bearable, consequently on the above date the entire male population turned out to drive and kill the pests as the ranchmen used to do at Fresno, Cal., with this difference: In the Pacific state the people drove them with clubs; here the men and boys slaughter them with shotguns. It is estimated that upwards of 3,000 were slain, half of which were fed to the hogs or eaten by the farmers themselves. The rest were shipped from here to the Salvation Army in Kansas City and distributed among the poor and enjoyed as a real luxury.

A vegetable cheese is being made in an experimental way in England from the casein contained in soya beans.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 25,000; market steady. Beeves, 4.30@8.60; Texas steers, 4.10@5.10; western steers, 4.25@6.25; stockers and feeders, 3.15@5.25; cows and heifers, 2.25@5.65; calves, 7.50@9.75.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 45,000; market 10 to 15c lower. Light, 8.30@8.45; mixed, 8.25@8.65; heavy, 8.30@8.70; rough, 8.25@8.50; good to choice heavy, 8.50@8.70; pigs, 7.35@8.30; bulk of sales, 8.45@8.65.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 18,000; market steady. Native, 4.00@6.15; western, 4.00@6.25; yearlings, 6.75@8.25; lambs, native, 6.25@9.00; western, 6.25@9.00.

Daily Movement of Produce.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	13,100	13,200
Wheat, bu.	7,200	17,200
Corn, bu.	178,700	30,400
Oats, bu.	50,400	89,000
Rye, bu.	1,000	....
Barley, bu.	15,000	7,500

Car Lot Receipts.

Wheat, 10 cars, with 3 of contract grade; corn, 287 cars, with 1 of contract grade; oats, 72 cars. Total receipts of wheat at Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth today were 407 cars, compared with 848 cars last week and 297 cars the corresponding day a year ago.

CHICAGO CLOSING MARKETS

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Close. Wheat—Jan., 1.14; May, 1.13⅞@¾; July, 1.03¼; Sept., 98⅝.

Corn—Jan., 64¼; May, 68⅝; July, 68¼; Sept., 68⅛.

Oats—Jan., 46; May, 47¾@⅞; July 44⅝; Sept. 41½@⅝.

Pork—Jan., 21.80; May, 21.90; July, 21.92½.

Lard—Jan., 12.50; May, 12.07½; July, 12.02½.

Ribs—Jan., 11.57½; May, 11.50; July, 11.50.

Rye—Cash, 80@81; May, 81½.

Barley—Cash, 60@75.

Timothy—March, 4.00.

Clover—March, 15.00.

Butter steady, creameries 26@34c; dairies 25@30c.

Eggs steady, at mark, cases included, 24½@30½c; receipts 1802 cases; firsts, 35c; prime firsts 38c.

Cheese steady; daisies 16¾@17; twins 16¼@½c; Young Americas 16½; Long Horns 16½c.

Potatoes steady; choice to fancy, 48@50c; fair to good 43@45c.

Poultry strong; turkeys 17c; chickens, 15c; springs, 15½c.

Veal, steady; 50 to 60 lb. wts., 8@9; 60 to 85 lb. wts., 9@10c; 85 to 110 lb wts., 10@11.

CHICAGO GRAIN GOSSIP.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Contrary to the course of other wheat futures the May delivery advanced in price today at the outset. Under the influence of tight offerings and commission house buying the May quotations were up to 1.14. Soon afterward an abundance of selling orders induced a speedy decline in the May option. Simultaneously the entire market showed an easier tone. Opening prices on all deliveries ranged from ⅜c lower to ½c higher than the previous close. The range in the first hour showed a spread of ¼ to ⅞c

May wheat opened at 1.13⅝ to 1.14, a shade to ⅜@½c higher, and after the temporary advance to 1.14 dropped to 1.13⅛, a loss of ¼@½c, compared with Saturday's final figures.

Relatively larger offerings induced by more favorable weather conditions easell prices in corn. The market opened a shade to ⅜c lower than Saturday's close. In the first hour the trading was practically within the opening range. May opened at 68 to 68¼@⅛ to ⅜c lower than Saturday's close. The nearby advanced for a time to 68⅜c and then dropped back to about the opening level.

Oats exhibited a relatively firmer tone than the other grains stimulated by a good demand for the cash article, but were lower than Saturday notwithstanding. The opening range was from ⅛ to ⅛c lower. May opened at 47@ to 47½, ⅛ to ⅜c lower than Saturday. The first hour of trading left prices at practically the opening points.

All provisions except January pork, which was slightly higher on covering trades showed a decline in price at the outset responsive to the increased receipts of live hogs at the packing centers. Prices on the January products were: Pork, 21.82; lard, 12.47, and rigs, 11.55.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Opening prices of stocks advanced as a rule, but the gains were moderate and the speculative interest apparently was languid. Colorado and Southern, U. S. Express and International Harvester rose 1 and National Railways of Mexico first preferred ¾. Philadelphia company declined 1.

The market became heavy for an interval when United States Steel reacted a point to 88¼. Large fractional losses were also registered in all of the active stocks before the list turned upwards. Large buying orders were distributed for Reading and Rock Island. When both stocks responded with an advance to a point above last week's closing, the whole market moved up briskly.

The drifting movement of prices turned downwards again. St. Paul lost a point. The whole market was dull and narrow. Bonds were steady.

The market closed weak and active.

Racine Markets

Racine, Wis., January 8, 1910

MEATS—	
Chickens, alive	11@12
Chickens, spring	13@14
Hogs, dressed, small, choice	10½@11
Hogs, alive, large, coarse	7 00@ 850
Sheep, alive	4 00 5 50
Lambs, spring	5 50@7 00
Veal, alive	7 00@8 50
J. G. LEUKER, Sixth St.	
PRODUCE—	
Dairy Butter	29@30
Creamery Butter	33@35
Eggs	25@35
Cheese	16@18
VEGETABLES—	
New Potatoes	43@48
Turnips	50
Beans	2 25@2 35
STOFFEL & BRACH, Wis. St.	
PRICES PAID FOR SUPPLIES	
GRAINS—	
Wheat No. 1	1 18@1 19
Wheat No. 2	1 15@1 19
Rye No. 1	73@75
Oats, No. 3 white	44@45½
Barley, extra	67
Barley, No. 3	61@66
Barley, feed	59@60
Corn, No. 3 yellow	63@65
Corn, mixed	59@62
HAY—	
Hay, baled	15 70@16 00
SELLING PRICES OF SUPPLIES	
MIDDLINGS—	
Middlings, white country	28 00
Middlings, standard	25 00
Bran, in 100 lb. sacks	25 00
FLOUR—	
High grade Patent	6 20
Common Wheat	5 50@5 75
Bakers'	5 00@5 25
Rye	4 15@4 40
HIDES—	
Kueffner	
Green—No. 1, trimmed, per lb	10½
Green—No. 2, trimmed, per lb	10
Cured—No. 1, trimmed, per lb	11½
Cured—No. 2, trimmed, per lb	11
CALFSKINS—	
Green—No. 1, trimmed, per lb	16@17
Green—No. 2, trimmed, per lb	14½@15½
Cured—No. 1	17@18
Cured—No. 2	15½@16½

MILWAUKEE LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Hogs—Receipts, 4,300; 20c lower.

Prime butchers and heavy	8.55@8.65
Shipping, 190 to 200 lbs	8.45@8.50
Fair to best lights	8.20@8.40
Fair to best mixed	8.20@8.50
Fair to best packers	8.30@8.55
Pigs, 100 to 120 lbs	7.80@8.10
Government and throwouts	2.00@5.50

Cattle—Receipts 600; steady.

Medium to good	4.75@5.50
Heifers, choice to prime	4.75@5.50
Common to fair	3.50@4.50
Cows, prime	4.50@5.00
Good to choice	3.75@4.50
Fair to medium	3.25@3.50
Cutters	2.75@3.00
Canners	2.25@2.60
Bologna bulls, fair to good	3.50@4.00
Common light	3.25@3.40
Feeders	3.75@4.50
Stockers	3.00@3.75

Milkers and springers lower, common sold for canners, good 30.00@40.00; choice 40.00@55.00.

Calves—Receipts 100; steady.

Choice to prime	8.50@9.25
Good to choice	7.75@8.25
Fair to good	6.00@7.50
Throwouts	6.00@5.50

Sheep—Receipts 1800; steady.

Lambs, good to choice	7.00@8.00
Common to fair	5.50@6.75
Yearlings, good to choice	5.50@6.50
Common to fair	4.50@5.25
Ewes, good to choice	4.50@5.00
Common to fair	3.00@4.25

MEATS AND POULTRY.

Live Poultry—Fowls, fancy, heavy 13½ cents; lights 12@12½c; roosters old and staggy, young, 8c; spring chickens 14½c; ducks, old or young, white, 15c; dark feathered, 14½c; turkeys, plump, 16@17c; thin, 11@12c; geese, heavy, per doz., 10.00@11.00; poor and thin 6.00@8.00.

Game—Rabbits per doz, 1.25@1.40.

Frog Legs—Per doz, large 15@20c; small, 5@10c.

Veal—Carcasses weighing 50 to 75 lbs poor to fair, 8@9c; 75 to 90 lbs., good to choice, 9½@10; 90 to 110 lbs, 10½@11c; extra fancy, 11½; 50 to 150 lbs, coarse 6@8c.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, fancy 22c; choice 19@20c; ducks, 16@17c; geese, 13@14c; chickens, fowls 14@14½; springers 15@15½c.

Pigeons—Live, per doz. $1.00; dead, 60@75c; live squabs per doz 1.25; dressed squabs per dozen, fat, 2.25@2.50, thin, do, 1.25@1.50.

Lambs — As to quality, per lb 8@9c; mutton 6@7c; spring lambs, pelts off, as to size 8@11c.

Dressed Hogs—Per 100 pounds, light weights 10.00@10.50; coarse heavy 8.00@9.00.

DAIRY MARKETS

Butter—Market firm; extra creamery 36c; prints 37c; firsts 32@33c; seconds, 29@30c; process renovated, 27@28c; dairy, fancy, 30c; fresh lines 27@28c packing stock, 23@24c; grease, 8@10c.

Eggs—Market firm; current receipts as received 30@34c; No. 1, recandled extras, 36@38c; seconds and checks, 15@18c.

CABBAGE, ONIONS, POTATOES

January 8, 1910

Cabbage

Holland brings 14.00-16.00.

Onions

No market for shipping, as they are all going into storage at 55@60 cents.

Potatoes

Price on the track 50 cents. Plenty of home grown potatoes coming in to supply the demand. Michigan potatoes arriving in good shape. Wisconsin show great many frozen.

Market doing better. Fancy stock selling at 50 cents.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay—Choice timothy, per ton, 16.50@16.75; No. 1, 16.00@16.25; No. 2, do, 14.50@15.25; clover and mixed 14.00@14.50; choice Kansas and Nebraska prairie, 14.00@14.50; No. 1, prairie, 13.75@14.00; Wisconsin marsh feeding, 8.50@9.00; packing, do, 6.50@7.50.

Straw—Rye, per ton 9.50@10.00; oats do, 7.50@8.00.

VEGETABLES.

Beets—Home grown, per bu., 35@40c.

Carrots—Home grown, per bu., 35@40c.

Cabbage—Home grown, 100 heads, 2.00@3.00; red, per doz., 30@40c.

Celery—Home grown, per bunch, 20@25c.

Leek—Home grown, per doz., 8@10c.

Lettuce—Leaf, home grown, doz., 45@50c.

Onions—New, home grown, per bu, 65@75c.

Parsley—Home grown, doz. 8@10c.

Parsnips—Home grown, per bu, 40@@50c.

Potatoes—Minnesota per bus, sacked, o. t., 38@42c; Dusty Rurals, 43@45c; home grown, fancy, out of store, 45@50c; poor, small, 35@40c.

Radishes—Per doz bunches, home grown, 40@45c.

Sweet Potatoes—Illinois bbls. as to quality, 1.75@2.25.

Spinach—Per bu, 40@50c.

Squash—Home grown, Hubbard, doz., 50@75c.

Turnips—Home grown, per bu. 35@40.

PRODUCE MARKET

Honey—1909 crop, comb, white fancy No. 1, 14@15c; No. 2 dark, 11@12c; extracted, 6@8c.

Tallow — Prime, No. 1, solid, lb. 5¼@5¾.

Millstuffs are quoted in carlots at 23.50 for bran, 23.50 for standard fine middlings in 100 lb. sacks, red dog, 27.50; flour middlings, 25.50; rye feed 23.25; delivered at country points.

BERRIES.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, late reds, per bbl., 6.25@6.75; late Howes, 6.50@7.00; boxes, 1.75@2.25.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL

Packing operations at leading centers last week included the slaughter of 415,000 hogs, against 660,000 the corresponding week last year—a decrease of 245,000. Since Nov. 1 the total packing aggregates 4,895,000 hogs, as against 6,530,000 hogs a year ago—a decrease of 1,635,000 hogs.

The directors of the Bank of England at the regular weekly meeting last week reduced the minimum rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

Trade conditions are good despite some temporary drawbacks, with the New Year opening up well. Dun's Review says: "Not in a half-decade has a year opened with the business outlook so generally suspicious as the year 1910. Some of the perplexing issues which contributed to the crisis of 1907 will remain unsolved, while the question of high prices has become more acute, but it would seem as if business confidence was not going to permit these things to interfere with the further progress of industry and commerce."

Rail contracts placed during the year calling for 1909 deliveries, aggregated only 1,600,000 tons, while for 1910 shipment the contracts placed have been 1,700,000, but specifications on some of the latter have not yet reached the mills.

Live stock movements at Chicago last week: Arrivals, cattle 53,500, hogs 111,200, calves 40,000, sheep 80,000. Compared with week previous there was a loss of 7,000 cattle, calves about even, gain in hogs 8,600, gain in sheep 17,500. Shipments were: Cattle 24,300, calves 700, hogs 22,900, sheep 5,100.

Combined receipts of live stock at six markets last week: Cattle 144,700, hogs 275,800, sheep 157,700. Compared with week previous there was a gain in cattle of 9,900, gain in hogs of 50,100, gain in sheep 49,100.

Weekly average prices of good live stock at Chicago last week: Cattle $6.25, hogs $8.65, sheep $5.50, lambs $8.45. Compared with week previous were respectively, $5.95, $8.41, $5.20, $7.95, and a year ago respectively $6.10, $6.01, $4.85, $7.55.

New York bank statement: Reserve surplus decreased $1,422,675. Loans increased $3,385,600. Cash, no change. Deposits increased $7,340,00 Circulation decreased $85,800.

Availible cash balance in treasury on 8th, $85,285,386, of which was on deposit in banks $36,010,091.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets the past week 405,000, against 338,000 the previous week, 673,000 same week last year and 944,000 corresponding week two years ago.

Chicago Horse Market—Storms had something to do with the current curtailment of receipts, which totaled around 1,400, against 528 the previous week and 1,848 corresponding week last year. Most drafters went at $190@220, while an occasional fancy one ranged at $250@300. Medium chunks sold mainly at $130@175, according to quality, while $160@190 secured most expressers.

Minneapolis wires: "Total stocks of wheat here now 3,245,231 bu. an increase for the week of 341,723 bu. Total stocks now are 11,433,378 less than a year ago. Contract stocks, 1,435,053 bu, an increase of 179,123 bu for the week. Contract stocks now 4,350,093 bu less than a year ago."

New York time loans easier: sixty days and ninety days, 4½ per cent; six months, 4½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483.50@483.75 for sixty-day bills, and at 486.60 for demand. Bar silver, 52⅝c. Mexican dollars, 44c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular.

Money in Chicago is firm at a minimum of 5 per cent on call loans and 5@5½ per cent on commercial paper and loans over the counter.

Government Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked
U. S. 2s reg.	101	101¾
U. S. 2s cpn.	101	....
U. S. 3s reg.	101¾	102½
U. S. 3s cpn.	101¾	102½
U. S. 4s reg.	114½	115½
U. S. 4s cpn.	115	116
U. S. Pan. 2s reg.	100⅝	101½
U. S. Pan. 2s cpn.	100⅝	101½